



THE ANTIOCH NEWS.



\$1.50 PER YEAR.

ANTIOCH, ILLINOIS, THURSDAY FEBRUARY 14, 1918

VOL. XXXI. NO. 24

WHAT ANTIOCH HAS TO OFFER STRANGERS

Many Beautiful Lakes, Famous Lotus Beds, Fine Resorts, Hunting and Fishing

BOOST NOW FOR ANTIOCH

Since last week's issue in which we spoke of the Antioch Commercial Association making an effort to not only keep the commodity trade at home but to keep foreign trade headed this way, we have been asked "How can it be done?" We will answer that by saying: First, let the people know that you have something here that will interest them. Make capital of the surroundings that nature has placed at your disposal. Tell the people from a distance that we have here in our midst a wonderful chain of lakes. Invite them to come here for their vacations, tell them about the good hunting and fishing, the beautiful bathing beaches, the large and commodious hotels, and the chicken dinners; lay special stress on the beautiful scenery, the shady drives and the famous lotus beds of Grass Lake.

How true it is that these things are all so familiar to us who live right among it all, that we forget how much they may interest the stranger within our gates or the ones we might induce to enter.

Have you told people of other communities of the fine class of resorts in our community? Have you spoken to them of the accommodations afforded to auto parties? Have you done all in your power to turn the tide of traffic toward our lake region? Have you ever thought that every time that you boost the lake region you boost your own town as well? Then why not be a double booster? Boost for Antioch and the setting that makes it complete. Make an effort to let other people know the Antioch resort region, as you know it, and see how much it will "add to the prosperity of our town."

On account of there being no lights last Friday evening the Commercial Association did not hold its usual meeting. Instead of holding their meeting on Friday night as usual this week it will be held on the following Monday evening, Feb. 18, at which time Mr. Edwin M. Dyniewicz of the Internal Revenue service will be present and explain all queries in regard to the income tax and the making out of the schedules. Everyone is requested to be present to hear him.

Antioch Band Concert and Dance is a Decided Success

The first dance and concert given by the band was a success and very encouraging to the boys of the band. Despite the bad weather the boys succeeded in selling 68 tickets at \$1 each, giving them a total of \$68. While most everything was donated the expense amounted to \$22.65 leaving \$45.35 to be used for equipment. This will be used to overhaul and repair the old band horns, two of which have already been done. The expense of overhauling the horns and base drums have been estimated by Lyon & Healy at about \$35 which will equip the band with the big horns that are always furnished by the band.

The subject of uniforms has been taken up and prices secured, the lowest being \$13, this means that the band must raise considerable money yet which they hope to do by their own efforts if possible, as the boys have already invested from \$30 to \$115 a piece for their own instruments and are paying for their own lessons with the idea in view of giving Antioch a first class band and holding weekly concerts next summer. They are surely entitled to support in their efforts to earn money for their equipment more especially from our ice cream parlors as they will derive the biggest benefit financially from the concerts.

The Band boys are especially grateful to Mr. and Mrs. Brag and Miss Alice Goldie for their services in the orchestra at the dance and to Mrs. E. B. Williams for a check for \$5 and they wish to express their sincere thanks.

TAXES SHOW A BIG INCREASE

Zion City and Three Districts in Highland Park Only Ones Showing Decrease

ANTIOCH INCREASES \$1.70

The total tax for Lake county for 1917 is \$1,738,511.96.

Following is a statement of the total assessment of property in Lake county: Total assess value of lands, lots and personal property—\$21,427,880.

Total values as fixed by the county board of review—\$21,636,645.

Total by county board of review—\$24,967,468.

Total equalized value by state board including a 3 per cent raise on lands, \$25,155,068.

Total assessment of property as equalized by state board for following towns, the right hand column of figures being the amount of taxes levied:

Benton	908,805	\$ 30,734.33
Zion City	570,435	52,488.29
Newport	710,181	46,543.33
Antioch	490,329	29,847.52
Lake Villa	445,656	20,516.85
Grant	680,959	39,389.43
Avon	2,225,444	107,275.92
Warren	931,062	75,398.54
T. Waukegan	3,676,015	348,702.41
City Waukegan	2,380,420	127,274.03
Shields	2,607,084	204,397.21
Lake Forest	1,738,396	106,919.33
Libertyville	586,785	24,119.97
Fremont	403,159	26,893.57
Wauconda	641,658	31,832.84
Cuba	833,919	37,503.10
Ela	639,984	23,783.55
Vernon	691,664	54,069.62
West Deerfield	1,071,806	84,272.34
Deerfield	1,461,289	242,106.85
Highland Park		
Taxes Levied for the Year 1917		
State tax	\$ 226,538.23	
County tax	179,977.99	
County bond	49,935.39	
Town tax	17,849.11	
Road & Bridge tax	134,545.19	
High School tax	234,662.06	
Non-High School tax	11,008.17	
North Shore San. Dist.	66,840.92	
City or Village tax	216,280.98	
City or Village bond	51,261.45	
Park tax	41,548.03	
Library and Thistle tax	16,431.79	
Dog tax	2,076.00	
School Back tax	464,814.86	
Interest and Cost on Back tax		3,871.07
Total tax	\$1,738,511.96	

Some Comparative Figures

With only three exceptions the various townships of Lake county show a decided increase in taxes for 1917 over the preceding year.

Tax comparisons in the following towns are as follows:

	1917	1916
Waukegan	\$9.48	\$8.63
Zion City	5.63	6.01
Antioch	8.16	7.46
N. Chicago, District 63	9.60	9.22
N. Chi. Dis. 64 in Wauk.	9.58	9.28
N. Chi. Dis. 64 in Shields	8.86	7.91
Lake Bluff	5.39	4.76
L. Forest, in Shields	7.83	7.75
L. Forest, W. Deerfield	9.13	9.00
L. Forest, in Deerfield	8.09	7.91
Libertyville	7.88	7.42
Deerfield	9.36	9.03
Highland Park, Dist. 107		
in park	10.05	10.20
Highland Park, Dist. 107		
outside park	9.66	7.91
Highland Park, Dist. 108		
in park	9.77	9.85
Highland Park, Dist. 108		
outside park	9.38	9.47
Highwood	8.33	7.92

Farmers Return to Shipping

The milk strike has been called off and the fight is practically at an end. The farmers having decided to accept the proffered price of \$3.07. Although this is not a sufficient price they did not see a chance of getting any more at the present and decided to fall back into line.

The producers of this district held a meeting Wednesday and decided to hold out still further but when they became aware of the fact that other communities were again delivering they concluded to do the same.

The directors who held a meeting in Chicago Tuesday to canvass the situation sent out the recommendation once more to the farmer urging him to deliver.

RED CROSS APPEAL FOR FUNDS

Society Must Cease Noble Work Unless Public Spirited Citizens Come to the Rescue at Once

NOW IS THE TIME TO SHOW YOUR PATRIOTISM

Loyal and patriotic friends of the government in Antioch village and township are urged to make a special effort to contribute to the funds of the Red Cross, through the medium of the little boxes placed for that purpose in the various business houses throughout the village.

The increasing high cost of supplies, the increased number of volunteer workers, coupled with the fact that practically no funds have been turned over to the society since Thanksgiving, have reduced its surplus to the lowest figure it has reached since its organization was fully established last August.

The uncertain state of the weather and bad condition of the roads make it unpractical to plan anything at present in the way of a benefit for the purpose of adding to the funds. Until settled weather nothing of that sort could hope to succeed.

For the next three months the further activities of the Red Cross must depend upon the responses of the people as shown by the contents of the boxes named above as well as in their willingness to assume membership and pay the dues therefor. Forty cents of every membership dollar is credited to the auxiliary for the purchase of supplies. If the people of the village and surrounding country fail to uphold it, the work must very soon cease and the report of "No funds" be sent to headquarters.

Such a report would instantly cause suspicion of disloyalty, and must not be allowed.

These boxes will be taken care of by a committee twice a month—on the first and fifteenth—and the contents deposited in the bank to the credit of the society. It is therefore earnestly urged that the business men in whose care these boxes are placed will take a personal interest in them and use every effort to secure contributions. While the opening in the box is small—to admit dimes and pennies—it will also accommodate paper money of any denomination and checks of any size.

August 11th the first shipment of completed garments was made. Since that date more than nine hundred garments have been turned in by the sewing division alone. These have all been accepted and sent upon their mission of comfort and relief.

The knitting division have turned in two hundred and seventy-five garments. One hundred and six pairs of the much needed hand-knit socks have been sent out.

To make a pair of socks requires one-half pound of yarn. For that yarn we must pay all the way from \$2.30 to \$3.50 per pound. To make a suit of pajamas requires six and one-half to seven yards of outing flannel. For that we must give from 18c to 20c per yard.

Those mathematically inclined will readily see that funds are supremely necessary to the work of the Red Cross.

The workers are willing to do their utmost, but unless the necessary funds are supplied, at least during the next three months by free-will offerings and co-operation of the people of the township, the work must very soon cease.

Remember the Red Cross is not charity. It is a military organization and must be supported.

It is a community affair appealing to all—along the broad lines of our common humanity.

Every man, woman and child in the township should have his or her name on the membership roll of the American Red Cross. It is the least that can be done to help stem the awful flood of suffering and misery that threatens to overwhelm the world.

Do not stand aside and doubt and criticize. To do that requires no special brains nor ability. Get into the game and do your bit to win the war and bring peace to this war-torn world.

Organize the public schools into junior auxiliaries. A sum of money equal to 25 per cent of the school enrollment will make that school an auxiliary and the money so raised will be all used to buy supplies.

Join the Red Cross—you and your whole family—even the dog is eligible—drop your dollar into the boxes about town—support the noble, unselfish workers who are trying to carry on this great work of relief.

Civic pride, as well as patriotism, forbids that Antioch should report to Red Cross headquarters, "No funds."

Our Exchanges Have Many Items of Different Events Concerning News.

NEWS OF VARIOUS KINDS

The Walworth County Holstein Breeders' association will have a sale on the fair grounds at Elkhorn February 22.

Edwin Braydon caught a pickerel at Lake Geneva last week that was 41½ inches long and weighed 21 pounds. Two perch and three ciscoes were found inside of him.

The entire side of one large room at the Consumers' ice house at Fox Lake gave way under the weight of ice one day recently. One workman was so severely injured that he may not live.

Rev. Grover C. Clark, retired Methodist minister of Marengo, has just completed his first sweater for the Red Cross. Mr. Clark is seventy-three years of age and 'tis said that his knitting is perfect.

At a meeting of Delavan grocers and meat men it was decided to make a charge of 5 cents for the delivery of all grocery orders under \$1 and a charge also of 5 cents on all meats under 50 cents. All orders over these amounts delivered free.

During the past fifteen years of absolute state protection, the number of beavers in Wisconsin has so increased that the state game officials declared an open season on these animals in these counties during last December. At one time it was feared that the species would be exterminated because of the demand for skins. They are again fairly plentiful.

John L. Klinger of Milwaukee, before the recent cheesemakers' association said that Wisconsin production for the year 1914 of butter, cheese and condensed milk was approximately \$73,000,000. Today he says it is safe to say that Wisconsin dairy production exceeds \$150,000,000 annually, which is doubling up on the dairy products account in four years.

Miss Alice Wilson, who has been instructor in mathematics in the Crystal Lake school since last September, has resigned her position to accept another in the Rockford schools. Miss Alice Hatch of Spring Grove is temporarily filling the vacancy at Crystal Lake.

A western editor has hit upon a plan to keep subscriptions paid that takes the cake. Every time a delinquent subscriber is mentioned in the paper his name is inverted. For example: hOj nWorB and wife are spending a few days in Chicago. Every other subscriber understands what it means and there is a grand rush to get right side up again.

Grant Men Due To Leave For War Early in May

The War Department is figuring on sending the 86th division now at Camp Grant, to France in May.

Steps will be taken immediately to fill the organization to its full complement of 27,162 officers and men. The date for the arrival at Rockford of the 5,000 selected men recently ordered there by Prov. Mar. Gen. Crowder has been advanced from Feb. 22 to Feb. 15.

Immediately after that contingent has been absorbed—the movement may spread over several days—local exemption boards in Chicago, northern Illinois and Wisconsin will be instructed to send to Camp Grant weekly shipments of men until the division is complete.

These men will be taken from the number placed in Class 1 under the operations of the questionnaire. The red tape that made the movement of the first draft more or less cumbersome will not interfere with the rapid movement of men to the cantonment.

The 86th division is understood here to be short about 12,000 men. By sending it 5,000 next week and then 1,000 or 2,000 each week thereafter the War Department will be able to fill the command within four or five weeks.

It is believed a few hundred extra men will be ordered to Rockford to allow for defections for physical reasons.

Some of the men at Grant have been there since Sept. 6, 1918.

ITEMS OF INTEREST

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BREEZES FROM THE SUNNYSOUTH

E. B. Williams Writes of Leesburg and Its Many Beautiful Lakes and Drives

ANTIOCH COLONY THERE

Leesburg, Fla., Feb. 4, 1918. Dear Mr. Johnson.

I received your photo showing some snow in Antioch. Let me say from all you see and feel here one would not think there was such a thing as snow in the world. Dec. 31, was the coldest here for 26 years, was only 18 to 20 above. Froze ice over an inch thick, but did little damage to citrus trees, as the cold and dry weather preceding had retarded the sap, but they say the freeze in February 1917, though not so hard, did much more damage, after that date it was much warmer. Last three weeks has been 60 to 80 above. It seems queer in January to walk on shady side of street to escape the heat from the sun. We have a lazy job here. I tell my wife I am afraid it will spoil us for Illinois. Lorraine is with us and attends school. We are all in fine shape and now a little about Florida.

You know Florida is a long state. It is also long on land, water and swamps, sand and rain. Leesburg is about in the center of the state coming down from Jacksonville, about one succession of views. Land covered with pine stumps, coarse wild grass, scattering groves, pine trees with most of them tapped for turpentine, a little station where was a turpentine still, a store and postoffice, a few houses, a few negro cabins, a deserted saw mill in various stages of decay; then again a trip through another streak of land with perhaps a lot of live oak or a swamp in which cypress trees towered up towards the sky, all festooned with moss hanging in great masses from every branch presents a striking appearance to those unaccustomed to such sights. The low land as well as most of the land is covered with dense growth of vegetation of many kinds but most everything is armed with a barbed thorn or prickler of some kind showing ability to defend itself.

Leesburg is a town about twice the size of Antioch, situated on a ridge running east and west, a main street through the center (Dixie highway) with numerous streets about 2 block long each side of the highway, all more or less built up, but no where congested. There are many fine residences occupying large roomy lots with live oak and palm trees for shade, and hardly a lot but has an orange grove of large or small dimension. Some are bearing fruit, some show effects of last winter's freeze. They are old style southern mansion and modern bungalow. It has 4 churches, Methodist, Episcopal, Baptist and Congregational; also three negro churches, a fine high school, a grammar school in connection, also connected a large auditorium where public entertainments are held, and here let me say I have seen assembled as fine appearing and behaved an audience as I ever saw in my life. It has water (artificial), electric lights, artificial ice, which is sold for and delivered at 40c per 100, but no entire sewage system. The business portion covers about 4 blocks, has one National bank and one State bank. The National bank has a building and outfit which would do credit to a city of 50,000 people, 3 drug stores, about 5 grocery stores, 4 or 5 dry goods, 3 hardware, some handling implements and some handling furniture, about 7 garages, 4 handling different makes of cars. Almost everyone has an auto. The roads in the village are mostly paved with crushed stones, cement or asphalt combinations. The stores compare very favorably with almost any you will trade in. While the country roads in this section are fine soil being clay with sand top, but it mixes the clay with the sand as hard as cement so they have great use of their cars the year around. The general surface of this vicinity is rolling about as with us, but the areas are smaller being many swails, little lakes or ponds, the fields for farming are not large. The land is largely owned in small blocks near the villages or towns and in the country in large tracts. The

(Continued on page eight)

945 MILLIONS FOR RAILROADS

Recommendation of Senate Committee Gives Stockholders 5.32 Per Cent Yearly.

U. S. CONTROL MADE ELASTIC

President May Relinquish Systems Before July, or Hold Them 18 Months—Improvements Made by Government to Stand.

Washington, Feb. 9.—Chairman Smith of the senate interstate commerce committee in reporting favorably to the senate the administration railroad bill, estimated that under the measure's provisions the government will guarantee annually to the railroads \$945,000,000, which will represent a return of 5.32 per cent. This, he says, "reflects neither poverty nor riches," but the committee believes a majority of the railroads will accept "these terms as a just and fair measure of their constitutional rights."

Minority reports are to be submitted by Senators Cummins and La Follette. Administration leaders plan to call up the bill for consideration next Monday.

"Your committee is of the opinion that this is the time for war emergency legislation, and not the time to settle controversial questions concerning our future transportation policy," Chairman Smith said in prefacing his report. He then took up the compensation section, and added:

"About 75 great operating railroads do over 90 per cent of the railroad business. The committee believes that most of these great railroad carriers will accept these terms as a just and fair measure of their constitutional rights. Section 1 further provides that ordinary taxes, national and state, shall, as now, be paid out of operating revenue; but by taxes accruing under the act of October 3, 1917, are to be paid by the companies out of their own funds, or charged against the standard return. In other words, the holders of railroad securities are to bear their own just portion of the war burden."

The committee recommends, the report says, that improvements made by the government while the carriers are under government control should go to the railroads when they are returned to the security holders.

This should be arranged through an agreement between the carriers and the president.

Discussing the provision inserted by the committee, providing for the termination of government control 18 months after the war, the report says:

"There is also a provision to the effect that the president may, prior to July 1 next, relinquish control of such transportation systems as he may deem not needful or desirable, and may, thereafter on agreement, relinquish all or any part of any system of transportation."

The section also contains a general provision that the president may relinquish all railroads at any time when he shall deem such action needful or desirable.

GAINS MANY NEW MEMBERS

Red Cross Adds Approximately 17,500,000 in the Recent Big Drive.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 8.—Figures now available on the Red Cross Christmas membership drive show a total enrollment of 23,475,000, or 22 per cent of the population of the United States.

Of this total the Red Cross had about 6,000,000 members before the Christmas drive started, so that the gain from the drive was approximately 17,500,000 new members. The central division, of which Chicago is the headquarters, leads the other twelve divisions of the country in the number of new members enrolled Christmas week.

By divisions, the gains were as follows: Atlantic, 2,800,000; Central, 3,600,000; Gulf, 984,000; Lake, 2,300,000; Mountain, 276,000; New England, 670,000; Northern, 653,000; Northwestern, 693,000; Pacific, 627,000; Pennsylvania, 1,600,000; Potomac, 250,000; Southern, 370,000; Southwestern, 3,250,000. Unprecedentedly unfavorable weather prevailed during the drive so that the showing is considered exceptionally good. Final figures are not expected to change the foregoing estimates to any considerable extent.

St. Louis Strikers Win.
St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 9.—The street car strike is settled. It ended today after five long days' duration in a victory for the union and cars are being operated on all lines.

The agreement includes recognition of the union with the open shop proviso and leaves the question of wages and hours, etc., for arbitration. It has been accepted by union leaders.

South Ends Workless Days.
Washington, Feb. 11.—Workless Mondays were suspended in North and South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Tennessee, Mississippi and Louisiana, by Fuel Administrator Garfield on Friday.

Wilson Names Hawaii Justices.
Washington, Feb. 11.—James L. Coke and Samuel B. Kemp of Honolulu were nominated by President Wilson to be respectively, chief and associate justice of the Hawaiian supreme court.

PRUSSIAN PUNCHING PRACTICE



ELEVEN SPIES GUILTY HAS NEW WAR BILL

FRANZ RINTELEN AND TEN OTHERS ARE CONVICTED.

Each Man Sentenced to Eighteen Months in Federal Prison and Fined \$2,000.

New York, Feb. 7.—Franz Rintelen, German agent, and ten co-defendants, all Germans, were found guilty by a federal jury on Tuesday of conspiring to destroy munition and food ships of the entente allies.

Each man convicted was sentenced to 18 months in the federal prison at Atlanta, Ga., and to pay a fine of \$2,000. This is the maximum penalty.

The defendants were characterized as "murderers at heart" by United States Assistant District Attorney James W. Osborne, Jr., in summing up for the government. He asked for a verdict of guilty, declaring the prosecution had proved its case.

"These men were willing to strike a neutral in the back in order to prove loyalty to the fatherland."

Mr. Osborne added: "Let us assume that the German government knew nothing about the plot, but the fact remains that these conspirators planned this dastardly crime."

The attorney attacked the defense of some of the accused that they thought they were making bombs for a legitimate purpose and asserted that Rintelen had opened a bank account for \$500,000 in an international bank, indicating existence of a fund for the alleged conspiracy.

The alleged conspiracy involved also the shipment of bombs to the Pacific coast to be placed on vessels sailing for the Orient. In all 33 ships valued at more than \$4,000,000 were said to have been damaged.

U-BOAT FAILS TO SINK SHIP

Aurania Torpedoed but is Taken Safely to Port—Was on Way to the United States.

New York, Feb. 9.—The Cunard liner Aurania, 13,400 tons, was torpedoed by a German submarine within the last forty-eight hours while bound for the United States. It was learned from officials of the Cunard line, although badly damaged by the explosion, the ship was not sunk, and is making its way back to port with the assistance of government vessels, it was said. The ship carried but little cargo.

There were 14 passengers aboard the Aurania when it was struck. (The Aurania is a sister ship of the Anchor liner Andania, sunk by a submarine last month. The ship was 530 feet long and had accommodations for 550 passengers in the cabin and 2,000 in the steerage.)

BREAD RATION IN EFFECT

Food Administration Orders Supplies Cut to Meet the Situation and Provide for Future.

Washington, Feb. 7.—A two-ounce bread ration was ordered on Tuesday by the food administration for patrons of hotels, restaurants and dining cars. This allowance is about that now observed in England.

15 BRITISH SHIPS SUNK

Ten Vessels of More Than 1,600 Tons and Five Others Are Destroyed in Week.

London, Feb. 8.—The admiralty reports 15 British merchantmen sunk by mine or submarine in the last week. Of these ten were 1,600 tons or over and five were under 1,600 tons. Four fishing vessels were also sunk.

Censor Airplane Accident News.

Lawton, Okla., Feb. 11.—A close censorship has been placed on all news pertaining to an investigation being made at Fort Sill into the deaths of Lieutenants Stamps and Loomis when an airplane they were flying in fell.

Taken Off Dutch Steamer.

New York, Feb. 11.—Sixteen passengers, taken off the Dutch steamer Nieuw Amsterdam, which reached an Atlantic port, were taken to Ellis Island by federal officers. All information concerning them was refused.

PRESIDENT HAS MEASURE INTRODUCED IN THE SENATE.

Provides Most Sweeping Powers Willson Has Yet Sought to Direct Conduct of War.

Washington, Feb. 8.—President Wilson on Wednesday gave definite indication of his purpose to shake up the war machinery of the government.

He sent to congress legislation calling for the most sweeping powers he has yet sought to direct the conduct of the war. If passed it will enable him to revise completely the relationships of the most important departments of the government so that great coordination and centralization of functions can be effected.

With a stroke of the pen, under these powers, it is stated, the president would create a war cabinet, if he saw fit, or an armaments director.

Under the bill the president may shift and interchange at will any and all of the various bureau, departments, commissions and officers.

The bill states that the president, in making the various changes, shall act "in such manner as in his judgment shall seem best," and "as he may deem appropriate."

The first section of the bill provides:

"That, for the national security of defense, for the successful prosecution of the war, for the support and maintenance of the army and navy and for the better utilization of resources and industries and for the more effective exercise and more efficient administration by the president of his powers as commander in chief of the land and naval forces, the president is hereby authorized and empowered to make such redistribution of functions among executive agencies as he may deem necessary, including any functions, duties and powers hitherto by law conferred upon any executive department, commission, bureau, agency, office or officer, in such manner as in his judgment shall seem best fitted to carry out the purpose of this act, and to this end is authorized to make such regulations and to issue such orders as he may deem necessary."

WOULD DRAFT MEN AT 21

Bill Amending Law to Require Registration Approved by Senate Committee.

Washington, Feb. 11.—Favorable report on the war department's bill amending the selective draft law to require registration of men as they reach twenty-one years and listing quotas on the number of men in class 1, instead of on state populations, was unanimously ordered on Friday by the senate military committee.

Another bill favorably reported which affects the draft, would authorize the president in any emergency to call into immediate military service skilled experts in industry or agriculture, regardless of classification, residence or quota.

KRUPPS' FEAR AIR ATTACK

Important Parts of Plants Are Placed Underground as Precaution Against Raiders.

An Atlantic Port, Feb. 9.—Important parts of the Krupp works at Essen have been placed underground as a precaution against air raids, according to E. C. Murdock, representative of a Brooklyn electrical concern, who has been in Holland for the last 18 months. He added that deserters from the German ranks are continually coming over the border to Rotterdam.

Austrian Premier Quits.

Amsterdam, Feb. 11.—A dispatch from Vienna says that Dr. von Seydler, the Austrian premier, has tendered the resignation of the entire cabinet to Emperor Charles. New unrest is reported in Austria-Hungary.

Lifts Embargo on Grain.

Chicago, Feb. 11.—The trade transportation department of the Chicago board of trade announced that the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad has lifted its embargo on shipments of grain to Chicago.

RUSS QUIT WAR; TROOPS GO HOME

Brest-Litovsk Message Tells of Order for Demobilization of Armies.

KAISER FOR 'VICTOR'S' PEACE

German Emperor Voices Desire for End of War—Declares Enemies Must Recognize Position of Central Powers.

Amsterdam, Feb. 13.—Russia has declared the state of war to be at an end and has ordered the demobilization of Russian forces on all fronts, according to a dispatch received here dated Brest-Litovsk on Sunday.

The dispatch follows: "The president of the Russian delegation at today's (Sunday's) sitting stated that, while Russia was desisting from signing a formal peace treaty, it declared the state of war to be ended with Germany, Austria-Hungary, Turkey and Bulgaria, simultaneously giving orders for complete demobilization of Russian forces on all fronts."

Another version of the Russian announcement at Brest-Litovsk on the subject of peace represents Leon Trotsky, the bolshevik foreign minister, as declaring that Russia now felt obliged to sign a separate peace and that the state of war between Russia and the central powers would be declared terminated.

Germany desires peace, but before it can be attained her enemies must recognize that Germany has been victorious, Emperor William said in reply to an address presented by the burgomaster of Hamburg on the conclusion of peace with the Ukraine.

Amsterdam, Feb. 13.—Germany is wildly enthusiastic over announcement of Russia's withdrawal from the war, according to Berlin dispatches received here. Flags are being displayed throughout the country, it is said, in celebration.

PLEDGES U. S. LABOR'S AID

Samuel Gompers Declares Workers Will Support Government's Ship-Building Program.

Washington, Feb. 13.—Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, pledged labor's unqualified support to the ship-building program.

Called before the senate commerce committee to tell his organization's attitude, he said:

"We are with the government and our European allies in a fight to the finish. Nothing will suit us but that kind of a fight. And if democracy goes down before autocracy, let it be a fight and not because of plot, intrigue or slacking."

"I warn this country against the testimony of men who for years have been trying to make organized labor look bad."

Denying shortage of labor, Mr. Gompers said there are 1,500,000 persons known to the American Federation of Labor to be unemployed now—stone workers, bricklayers, painters, carpenters and others whose trades had been affected by war economies.

"Employ them before you start talking shortage," he said, pounding the committee table.

4 U. S. MEN DIE IN FIGHT

Pershing Announces Names of Men Killed in Action—Increased Activity Along American Sector.

Washington, Feb. 13.—Gen. Pershing reported four American soldiers killed, one severely wounded and five slightly wounded and three missing in the actions of February 7, 8 and 9. The men killed were: Corp. George H. Allie, Detroit, Mich.; Private Harold McClatchey, Bolton, England; Private Nicholas Castus, Athens, Greece; Private Irving W. Adams, Roslindale, Mass. The following privates were reported missing: Frederick W. Guley, Brooklyn; Christian A. Sorenson, Verona, Mont.; Hugh Lewis, Washington. Severely wounded: Sergt. Wilbur M. Slocum, Wellston, O. Slightly wounded: Private Harold Thomas, Winchester, N. H.; Private Joseph Baggs, Roxbury, Mass.; Private Samuel W. Patterson, Ceredo, W. Va.; Private Will M. Elkin, Lexington, Ky.; Private William E. Waters, Ottawa, Ill.

General Pershing also reported the death of Col. Frank A. Wilcox, February 9, of pneumonia. His brother lives in Fall River, Mass.

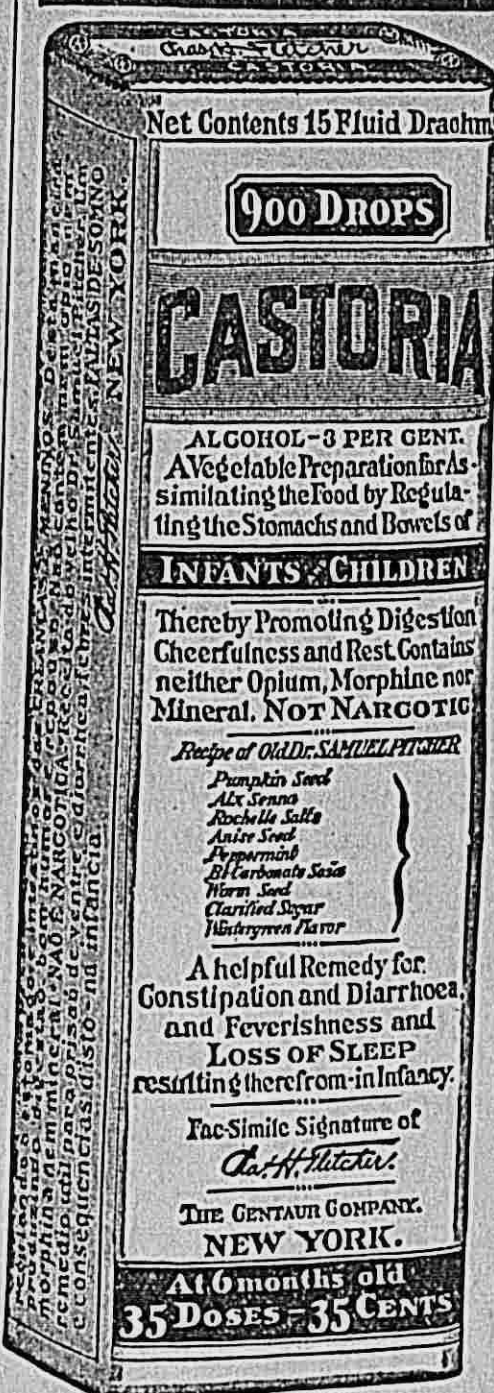
Berlin, Feb. 13.—Increased activity in Lorraine and the Vosges is reported by the war office. (The American sector is in Lorraine.) In Flanders there were violent local engagements.

Famous Belgian Aviator Missing.

Washington, Feb. 13.—René Ver-tongen, the most famous aviator in the Belgian army, has been missing for a period of five days, and is believed to have been drowned in the North sea, according to dispatches received here.

Alleged Slacker Dies.

Minni, Okla., Feb. 13.—An attempt to break jail so as to avoid the selective draft resulted in the death here of Henry Seals, according to the police. Seals attempted to slide on an improvised rope, which broke.



CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

Mothers Know That Genuine Castoria

Always Bears the Signature

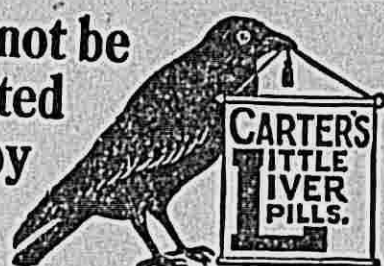
of

Dr. H. H. Glitcher
In Use For Over Thirty Years
CASTORIA

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

Carter's Little Liver Pills

You Cannot be Constipated and Happy



A Remedy That Makes Life Worth Living

Genuine bears signature

Dr. H. H. Glitcher

ABSENCE of Iron in the Blood is the reason for many colorless faces but

CARTER'S IRON PILLS will greatly help most pale-faced people

And in this era of man-hunting, lots of men are "stalking" the field.

Flery Red Pimples.
A hot bath with Cuticura Soap followed by an application of Cuticura Ointment to distressing eczemas, etc., proves their wonderful properties. For free samples address "Cuticura, Dept. X, Boston." At druggists and by mail. Soap 25, Ointment 25 and 50.—Adv.

No excuse will serve when he who has been saved to service fails to serve.

Pretty.
"Is she very pretty?"
"Very. She keeps her father broke buying gowns to equal her face."



MAKE YOUR OWN STOCK TONIC
The necessary medicinal ingredients, barks, roots, herbs, etc. are contained in the **STOKVIGOR** Price \$1. When added to oil-cake meal or other good ground feed it makes a stock tonic that cannot be excelled. Read the Practical Home Veterinarian Book for free booklet on Absorber in Cows. If no dealer in your town, write Dr. David Roberts' Vet. Co., 100 Grand Avenue, Waukegan, Wis.

YOU COOK YOUR FOOD—WHY NOT YOUR TOBACCO?

YOU know what broiling does to steak, baking to a potato—and toasting to bread.

In each case flavor is brought out by cooking—by "toasting."

So you can imagine how toasting improves the flavor of the Burley tobacco used in the Lucky Strike Cigarette.

IT'S TOASTED



10¢

Guaranteed by
The American Tobacco Co.
MADE IN AMERICA

FIFTY U. S. TROOPS LOST ON TRANSPORT SUNK BY SUBMARINE

American Soldiers Sing National Anthem as Tuscania Sinks Off Ireland.

ARMY OFFICER DESCRIBES ATTACK ON BIG LINER

Declares British Destroyers Rushed to Rescue Soon After Torpedo Hit Vessel and Saved Majority of Survivors—Number of Men Leap Overboard and Are Picked Up—Diver Reported Sunk by Depth Bombs.

London, Feb. 9.—The submarine which torpedoed the Tuscania was attacked by a destroyer.

Fifty American troops lost. Deaths in the Tuscania disaster were reduced to 101, according to a dispatch from Ireland. The latest revised figures are: Still missing, 50 soldiers; 51 others. Total, 101.

The message reported 2,200 of the 2,397 aboard the liner had been accounted for. It added that 2,106 American troops and 150 of the British crew had been rescued. Among the American survivors are 70 officers. Eighty-one American soldiers are in the hospitals.

Three of the number landed have died from exposure. It is not known whether they were Americans.

Survivors Tell of Disaster. Virtually a complete story of the sinking of the Tuscania has been compiled from the wealth of narratives related by the survivors.

One American officer, who told of the probable sinking of the U-boat, was one of the very last men to leave the sinking liner.

From the mass of details given by survivors at the various points they were landed, the following connected story of the disaster is woven:

The Tuscania, surrounded by her British convoy, was steaming east along the northern coast of Ireland at dusk on Tuesday. She was within sight of the Irish shore.

Fired Torpedo at Destroyer. It has also been established that the submarine which sent the liner to the bottom was later attacked by a destroyer which had made off with a party of survivors. It missed its mark.

An American officer gave an indication that the submarine which attacked the Tuscania was destroyed.

This officer was next to the last to leave the Tuscania. He gave a vivid account of the disaster to a correspondent.

The second torpedo fired by a submarine missed its mark, he said. Thereupon a destroyer, which was near the sinking liner, dashed off toward the submarine, using a bomb-dropping device.

The claim is made that the submarine was "done in" by the bombs thus exploded.

When the Tuscania was hit the American troops were lined up at attention. As the transport showed a sharp list the Americans, to a man, began to sing "My Country, 'Tis of Thee," and "The Star-Spangled Banner."

The British crew, lined up on the other side of the ship, broke into "God Save the King."

"Americans Stood Like Soldiers." The American officer said:

"Everything went well with us during the voyage. Many of our men had never been to sea before, and I must say they stood like soldiers."

"We were one of a powerful convoy. I must not tell you our position in the convoy or how the various ships were formed, but you may take it that all the other boats have got through, as far as I know."

"As for ourselves, well, the Huns succeeded in getting only a fraction of our fine fellows in addition to our boat; but if they have they have put the iron into our souls and we will be ready to repay them when the chance offers."

Night Was Calm. "Monday was a wild night. Had the disaster occurred during a gale I don't like to think of what would have happened. But Tuesday evening was calm."

"The first intimation we had of possible danger was an order for all men to go on deck with life-belts. It was about 4:30 o'clock. At the same time we sharply altered our course. At six o'clock, just as the darkness was settling well in we got the blow. Nobody saw the periscope nor could one have been seen well. Some soldiers described having heard a hissing

sound immediately before the torpedo struck us in the engine room.

"We were instantly disabled. All the lights went out. An order rang out sending the troops to their boat stations and to get the lifeboats out. The shock was not severe. It was more of a crunching feeling that went through the ship than of a direct blow."

Was No Panic on Transport. "There naturally was a good deal of confusion. You cannot lower a score of lifeboats from the height of an upper deck in the darkness without some confusion, but at no time was there a panic."

"There was great excitement, however, but it lasted only a few minutes. Then all the men pulled themselves together. Megaphone calls were given all over the ship, saying there was no danger, that the vessel would float till all were taken off. In the meantime S. O. S. signals were sent out."

Few Jump Overboard. "Even before some of us had grasped the situation British destroyers were dashing up alongside. Such soldiers as had been lowered in lifeboats were put on board destroyers. A few men who jumped overboard in the first excitement were picked up. I believe one or two lifeboats were smashed in launching."

Submarine "Done In." "The destroyers took off our men in splendid style, with perfect order. At this time the Tuscania was slowly sinking. For a minute I did not know whether to go into a lifeboat or to stick by the ship. One of the members of the crew urged that we stay on board and trust John Bull's destroyers. He yelled this in my ear. I took his advice and waited for my turn to come to go on board a destroyer."

"No sooner had we cast off, with 500 men on board, than a torpedo was fired at us. It missed. Another destroyer dashed off, operating a bomb-dropping device, and the submarine was afterward made in the claim had been done in."

Loss Unites Nation, Says Baker. Washington, Feb. 9.—Secretary Baker issued the following statement regarding the sinking of the Tuscania:

"The sinking of the Tuscania brings us face to face with the losses of war in its most relentless form. It is a fresh challenge to the civilized world by an adversary who has refined, but made more deadly, the stealth of the savage in warfare."

"We must win this war and we will win this war. Losses like this unite the country in sympathy with the families of those who have suffered loss; they also unite us to make more determined our purpose to press on."

NAMES OF THIRTY SOLDIERS SAVED FROM THE TUSCANIA

Men From Illinois, Iowa, Michigan, Wisconsin and Indiana Among Those Rescued From Transport.

Washington, Feb. 9.—The first thirty names of those known to have survived are announced, as follows, by the navy department here:

Edward L. Anderson, private, Twentieth engineers, Bigelow, Ark.; Tom A. Ashby, private, Twentieth engineers, Liberty, Kan.; James Basye, private Twentieth engineers, Kallisteil, Mont.; Frank S. Broz, private, Twentieth engineers, Cleveland, O.; Alexander H. Bush, private, Twentieth engineers, Godfrey, Ont.; William A. Cherry, corporal, Twentieth engineers, Dempoils, Ala.; William A. Hickling, private Twentieth engineers, Leicester, England; Dale C. Hazlett, private, Twentieth engineers, West Liberty, Ia.; Charles H. Inack, private, Twentieth engineers, Ames, Ia.; Harry A. Keeler, private, Twentieth engineers, San Francisco; Harry A. Kelly, sergeant, Twentieth engineers, San Francisco; James T. Moss, private, Twentieth engineers, Corry, Ind.; David Fox, private, Twentieth engineers, Laytonville, Cal.; I. M. Roberts, private, Twentieth engineers, Venice, Cal.; Frank Van Driesche, private, Twentieth engineers, Stevensville, Mont.; John S. Williams, private, Twentieth engineers, Gardner, Fla.; Gollman White, private, Twentieth engineers, Augusta, Mont.; Alva Bowman, private, Twentieth engineers, Carmi, Ill.; Howard E. Bullock, corporal, Twentieth engineers, Newport, Wash.; Lloyd Ledbetter, private, Twentieth engineers (no address available); Walter Maczarski, private, Twentieth engineers, Detroit, Mich.; Edward B. Peterson, private, Twentieth engineers, Elk, Wash.; J. W. Redd, private, Twentieth engineers, Buhl, Ala.; Charles A. Schweissinger, Jr., first lieutenant, Twentieth engineers, Los Angeles, Cal. Survivors of the One Hundred and Fifty-Eighth aerial squadron—others probably unreported—are: John B. Fleming, private, Pittsburgh, Pa.; A casual engineer reserve corps; Frank L. Maker, second lieutenant, Oakland, Cal. The single reported survivor to date of the One Hundred and Seventh supply company is: H. Kleist, private, Kenosha, Wis.

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United States Government Details Italian Laborer Caught Stealing From Quartermaster.

New York.—Introducing Philip Berletto, an Italian laborer, otherwise known as "the human sugar bowl."

While at work in the quartermasters' building, Philip thought of the security of sugar. He was thinking of it very seriously when a sentry stopped from behind a post.

They escorted Philip to the federal building, under armed guard. Some one spread a newspaper on the floor and some one else held Philip's overcoat upside down. Presto! Great streams of sugar gushed from the many and ample pockets. Uncle Sam is detaining Philip.

Pays \$5; Wins \$1 Bet. Pittsburgh, Pa.—It cost Walter Jackel, seventeen years old, \$5 to win a bet of \$1. Arrested at the request of Manager Dennis A. Harris of the Empire theater, Jackel was arraigned and was sentenced to pay a fine of \$5 or serve ten days in jail. Jackel was walking the narrow gallery rail in the theater, endangering his own life and the lives of persons in the audience, 30 feet below. Jackel said he bet \$1 he could walk the rail—and he won his bet.

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FORMER CONVICT IS POTASH KING

Instead of Working on Stone Pile He Now Manages Big Industry.

WON FAME AND BRIDE

Rigamist, Pardoned From Penitentiary for Good Behavior, Marries Sheriff's Daughter and Then Amasses a Great Fortune.

Omaha.—Frank L. Hulen of Nebraska now wears a dress suit in place of the prison garb that was his not so long ago. Instead of working over a stone pile for the state of Colorado he oversees production at his potash swamps in Nebraska. Fame, fortune and a bride have come into his life since he was discharged from the penitentiary.

Seven years ago Hulen left Oklahoma, trekking through Colorado and Wyoming, prospecting for oil. Then he was arrested on a charge of bigamy, preferred against him by Bertha Fennell Hulen and Charlotte Richards Hulen, both of Colorado. He was sentenced to two years in the Colorado state penitentiary, at Canon City.

Heard of Rich Potash Field. In the penitentiary Hulen proved an excellent prisoner and was taken from the stone pile and given clerical work. Warden Tom Tynan was attracted by the man's good behavior, and later helped procure a pardon for Hulen. Released from Prison, Hulen began studying at the Colorado School of Mines. One day a professor, during the course of a lecture, showed a sample of water from a Nebraska lake and said that the water showed traces of potash which indicated vast supplies in that region.

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Paris, Feb. 11.—The Petit Parisien continues the publication of official German documents, which, it says, were brought to France by a prominent French scientist, who obtained them from a Russian revolutionary paper.

The latest installment consists of a series of documents tending to show that the bolsheviki movement in Russia has been financed by Germany.

Among these documents is a circular, dated March 2, 1917, from the German Imperial bank, to all representatives in Switzerland instructing them to honor all demands for money from Nicolai Lenine, M. Zinovieff, Leon Trotzky, M. Kameneff, one of the Russian representatives at the Brest-Litovsk peace negotiations; M. Soumenov and Mazina Koslovsky, who has been described as the chief German agent in Russia, all of whom have taken a prominent part in the bolsheviki movement, as well as Mme. Alexandra Kollantay, a supporter of Lenine and now in charge of the bolsheviki department of public welfare; and M. Mercalin. The money was to be paid "under certain conditions."

Another document is a letter, dated at Stockholm, September 21, 1917, from Y. Kurstenberg to Taphnel Schumann at Haparanda, Sweden, reading:

"Honored Comrade: Varberg's bank on receipt of a telegram from the president of the Rhenish Westphalian syndicate has opened an account for Comrade Trotzky's enterprise. The lawyer has bought arms and arranged for their conveyance as far as Lulu and Varda."

"I instruct the firm of Essens Sons at Lulu as to whom they are to be assigned and the name of the confidential person to whom the sum asked for by Comrade Trotzky is to be paid."

Other letters announce the payment to Lenine, the bolsheviki premier, of sums varying from 150,000 to 300,000 marks (\$71,000).

Stockholm, Feb. 11.—General Mannerheim, commander of the forces (White guards) which are supporting the Finnish provisional government, has defeated the revolutionary Red guard, a Helsingfors dispatch to the Afton Tidnings reports.

The Red guards are said to have suffered a loss of 3,000 killed. The battle occurred at Korkeakoski, near Tammerfors.

A KLONDIKE TO THE REAL FARMER

A Western Canada Crop Estimated at \$12,000,000, Makes \$19,000.

Messrs. Harris, formerly of Audubon, Iowa, wrote the "Audubon Advocate," expressing their satisfaction of things in Western Canada. They located at Makepeace, Alberta. They say there are those who make good, and those who fail. The former are those that land agents refer to when advertising their land. "But," continues the letter, "A great many of the farmers in this vicinity pay for their land with their first crop. A man near here bought a section of land in the year 1915 for \$23 per acre. He broke 300 acres of the land during the summer of 1915. In the fall of 1916 he threshed 10,000 bushels of wheat, which paid for his land, all expenses and had a balance of \$4,000. In the fall of 1917 he threshed nearly as much of the other half of the section. At the present time he would not take \$50 per acre for his land."

"We have had five crops in Alberta. The two dry years (1914-1917) our wheat made 20 and 30 bushels to the acre respectively. In 1916 we raised 50 bushels of wheat to the acre on summer fallow. The best results are obtained by plowing or breaking in the summer, working it down in the fall so that it will retain the moisture. Thus farming one-half your ground each year."

"Persons owning land here and still living in the States should, if they don't feel themselves able to come up here and finance themselves until they could get their first crop, get some of their land broken and worked down in the fall before they come. The next spring they could come and put in the crop, fence and put up their buildings. This way they have to wait only one summer for their first crop."

"It is not advisable for a person to come here in the spring, break out land and put it in crop the first year, because the moisture is not in the ground and a failure is almost certain unless it is an exceptionally wet year."

THE ANTIOCH NEWS

A. B. JOHNSON, EDITOR.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY.

\$1.50 A YEAR IN ADVANCE. SINGLE COPY 6c.

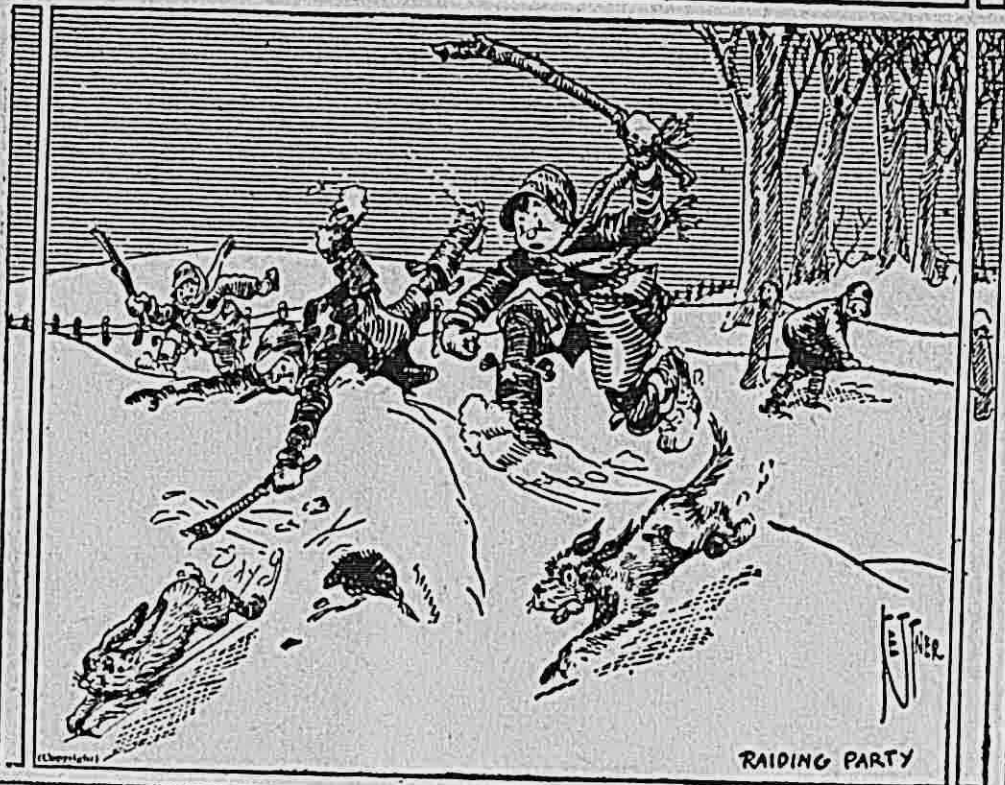
ADVERTISING RATES FURNISHED UPON APPLICATION

TELEPHONE 149-J



"OUR FLAG"

Somewhere in the U. S. A.



RAIDING PARTY

The Subject of Fuel

Coal bin mighty empty and the mercury goin' down;
The bottom of the wood pile and not a cord in town.
But don't you growl and grumble
When you think of over there
Where the boys have gone to battle
And so glad to do their share.

Blizzards on the warpath and gas pipes on the bum;
Coal oil gettin' scarcer, and maybe worse to come.
But don't you sit and murmur
When you realize how they
Have given up every comfort
To be trained across the way.

Every river frozen and the trains a-runnin' late;
Steamboats out of business, not a clinker in the grate.
But don't you moan and worry
When you think amid your joys
Of the things we've got to do yet
For the welfare of our boys.

The Kaiser's Cure

Kaiser Wilhelm will go to the Spa, a Belgian watering place near the Prussian frontier, to take the cure, according to a German press report. Why does he waste time at second-class remedies for the least of his ailments? Bad as the Kaiser's health may be, it isn't half as bad as a lot of other things about him. Why not quit experimenting and take at once "Old Doc" Wilson's invaluable remedy for that divine right disease, that ingrowing Me-und-Gott malady, that insidious but highly malignant "Duetschland Ueber Alles" affection of heart and brain? Nothing less drastic will do him any good. And another peculiar merit of "Old Doc" Wilson's remedy is that if the kaiser will give it a fair trial it will cure his country of its main ailment while it is curing him.—Chicago Herald.

Some Real War Hardships

Folks who think they are suffering war hardships because they sometimes observe meetless days or wheatless days and occasionally wear last year's clothes, should read carefully this dispatch from Amsterdam:

"Paper trousers are worn now by a large proportion of the men in Germany. Whole suits are being sold which contain practically no fabric except paper, and the demand far exceeds the supply. Collars are selling in Berlin for nearly 75 cents each, and shoe laces of paper yarn are 15 cents a pair.

"Leather is almost unobtainable. Boots with wooden soles are worn even by the better class, and fully 40 per cent of the soldiers at the front wear them. The standard shoes contain only 10 per cent leather. In many cases the uppers are made out of old ship sails, tents, awnings and impregnated burlap."

When the people of this country are reduced to such a state they will have something to grumble about.

THE ANTIOCH NEWS, ANTIOCH, ILL.

BY THE DOOR CALLED JOHN

Quaker Courtship in Which Woman Frankly Expressed Herself as Favoring Brother of Wooster.

A few weeks ago the Youth's Companion reported two or three strange and amusing courtships of New England tradition. A reader was moved to add another to the list—this time a Quaker one. In a small town, of which about half the population were Friends, two brothers, John and Joseph, shared a farm that adjoined the property of Sarah, a spinster in early middle life. Both brothers in their youth had been obvious suitors for Sarah's hand; but they were slow and diffident, and neither ever reached the point of proposing. Then an enterprising and audacious young woman, who belonged to "the world's people," somehow extracted a proposal from Joseph—or dispensed with one—and married him. After several years of matrimony she died, leaving him with two little girls. As soon as propriety permitted he betook himself to his spinster neighbors, and, according to local tradition, spoke thus:

"It is borne in upon me, Sarah, that thee would make an excellent wife."

"I have no leading to contradict thee, Joseph," replied the lady demurely.

"Also, Sarah, I believe thee competent to be an admirable mother."

"Thy judgment is to be respected, Joseph."

"Thy housekeeping is well esteemed, Sarah. The women say there is no better housekeeper in the place."

"I am assured thee would not listen to light gossip, Joseph."

"Then, Sarah, will thee marry me?"

"Nay, Joseph, I am not moved to consent. But—these may repeat thy kind words about me to thy brother John if thee thinks best."

"So that thee will enter the family, Sarah, and care for the household. I care not by which door thee comes in. I have no further inclination toward the married state for foolish reasons!"

"Whether my reasons are foolish or no, Joseph, I will only come if I am bidden by the door called John."

It was by the door called John that she was soon welcomed, to rule, gently and to order wisely a double family.

REALLY MORE THAN NEEDED

Youngster Asked God to Send Nice Cool Rain and a Deluge Flooded Fields of the Southwest.

We were living in the Southwest. For weeks and months we had no rain, relates a writer in the Country Gentleman. Every day big, promising-looking clouds rolled up, broke apart and drifted away. Streams were dried up, vegetation was burning up and life was well-nigh unbearable to man and beast. From 12 to 18 inches of sand and dust covered the highways; gnats made life hideous; heat parched our skin and throats. Rain was the only relief, and rain we did not get. Every night at bedtime four-year-old Robert on bedded knees by his little white bed asked God: "Please don't forget to send a nice, cool rain."

One day the big, black clouds rolled up as usual, but we noticed that they were all fringed with green. Pretty soon a big wind sprang up and leveled small houses and barns, broke down trees, scattered chickens, ducks, straw and haystacks all over the country. A big hail followed the wind, and then came rain—a perfect deluge! Streams rose clear out of their banks and the water came creeping over the fields and toward the houses and cattle pens; pretty soon it had flooded the yard and was nearly to the door.

Small Robert took a survey of the situation, and then in a small, frightened voice said: "Daddy, don't blame it all on me. God had ought to knowed a small kid like me didn't need such a awful big rain."

Some Old Children's Books. John Newbury set the fashion of publishing juvenile story books about 1750, retaining Goldsmith and others to write them, and in the list of such publications it is somewhat startling to come across "Tom Jones" and "Joseph Andrews"—"abridged for the amusement of youth." It is true, but not at all in the direction one would expect, says the Boston Globe. There was, however, quite literally, powder in the jam, even with Newbury's publications. The worthy publisher was the proprietor of the famous Dr. James' Powder, and contrived to introduce ingenious references to this profitable sideline into his book. Thus in "Goody-Two-Shoes" the heroine's father dies miserably because "seized with a fever in a place where Dr. James' Powder was not to be had."

Use of Cement. Cement was first put on the market in England. It was still being imported into this country in 1875. It was at this time that the use of Portland cement in the United States came into commercial prominence. When the product was first placed on the market in competition with that which was being imported from England and Germany, a good price was demanded. However, production in excess of demand soon resulted and it proved a big factor in the price cutting that followed.

Repartee. "Harold asked me point blank if that beautiful color of yours was natural, and, of course, dear, I had to tell the truth and say no."

"Of course, you did. He taxed me with it, and I told him I had borrowed it of you."

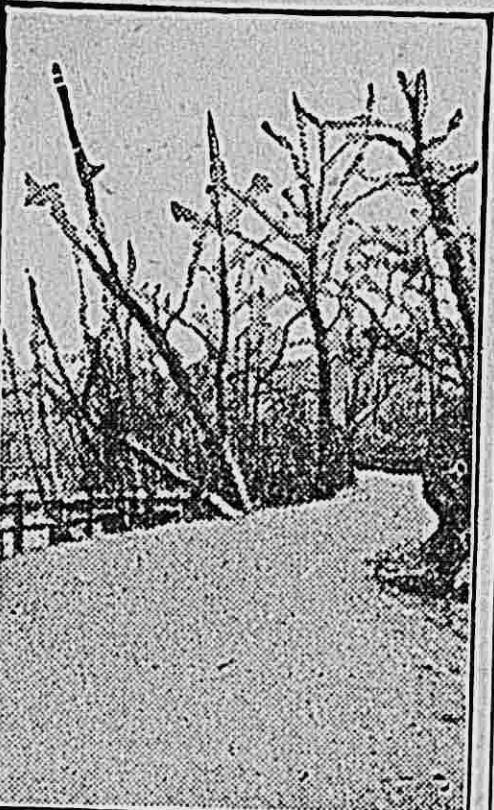
GOOD ROADS

FAME FROM ITS GOOD ROADS

Improved Streets, Smooth and Dustless Highways Around Philadelphia Advertise City.

Good streets and smooth, dustless country roads, have been a means of advertising and giving added importance to Philadelphia, not only throughout the United States and Canada, but abroad, according to William H. Connell, chief of the bureau of highways, Philadelphia Inquirer states.

Highway experts from scores of American and European cities, as well as engineers representing practically every state in this country, have studied the progress made by Philadelphia in dealing with one of the greatest of municipal problems, that of road construction and maintenance, and



Improved Road Near Philadelphia.

have requested information regarding the specifications used, the processes followed and other data pertaining to the work as carried on in this city, Chief Connell said.

Within the limits of the city, motorists, most critical of road users, can travel for more than 150 miles by diverse routes, without experiencing the slightest difficulty because of poor roads or dusty ones, the head of the highway bureau asserted. Visiting tourists, impressed by this fact, have heralded the reputation of Philadelphia as the city of good roads throughout the country, he said. The improvement, in many instances, has been made at comparatively little expense by means of surface treatments, varied to meet the demands of the occasion, he pointed out.

GROWTH OF IMPROVED ROADS

Inventions, Discoveries and Public Improvements Come When There Is Strong Demand.

The history of good roads affords a striking example of the fact that inventions, discoveries and public improvements take place only when there is an insistent demand for them. In early times, when each family lived largely to itself, there was little commerce in the articles produced on the farm and consequently little need for transportation. As large cities developed the demand for roads on which products might be easily transported grew.

Two of the most recent causes for the improvement of roads have been pleasure vehicles. Twenty-five years ago the bicycle began to come into common use and the cyclists made a vigorous demand for roads on which they might ride. Unfortunately, however, paths for bicycles were constructed in many places in lieu of improved roads. The invention of the automobile, however, has meant a real step toward better roads.

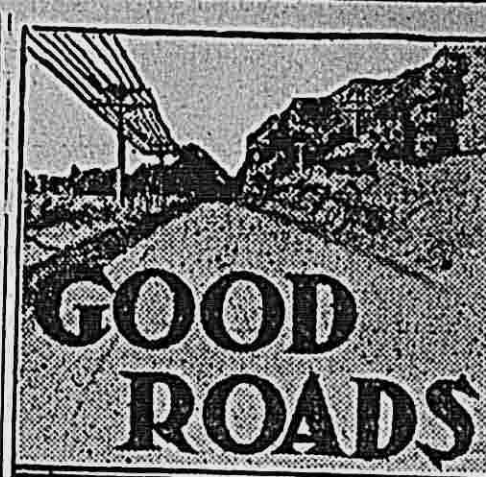
GET GOOD HIGHWAY SYSTEM

Not Difficult Problem If County or Township Is Willing to Use Common Sense.

How to get a good road system is not a difficult problem, if a county or township is willing to be guided by common sense. The first step is to employ a competent highway engineer. He will make a study of traffic conditions, ascertain where the main market lines with a type of surfacing material that will be less expensive than that required on the main market lines, and yet will at the same time meet all traffic requirements on the feeder lines. The main lines, if built of concrete, will be permanent and cost less to maintain.

How to Place Culvert. Where a culvert is placed in a road on a hillside to take care of the drainage collected in an uphill ditch, it should be placed across the road pointing in the direction of the flow of the steepest grade.

Changing Milk for Calf. The time to change the calf from whole milk to skim milk depends upon the development of the calf. If it is healthy it may be changed to skim milk at the end of the second week, but the third week would be better.



CAUSE OF MUDDY HIGHWAYS

Water Which Flows From Fields to Roads Is Expensive to Public—Forbidden by Statute.

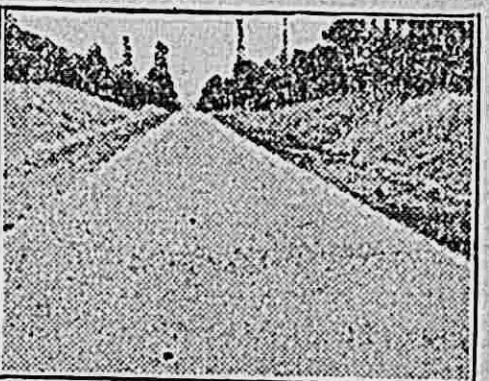
Muddy roads due to water which flows over the surface of land along a highway into the side ditches are expensive to the public. No railroad will tolerate a wet roadbed longer than is necessary to carry out the drainage work to dry the earth. But persons whose convenience depends in no small measure on the roads passing by their property rarely do anything to check the injury they are working to themselves and their neighbors in the manner mentioned.

The Colorado highway commission has called attention to a statute which makes it a misdemeanor in that state to allow water to flow on a road and has issued the following notice on the subject: "From the fields along a highway the waste or excess water is allowed to run directly to the road ditch, and if, as is often the case, the road ditch is obstructed, this water gets over the road, making a muddy road, which under the traffic soon becomes impassable. This can be prevented by running a ditch, (a single furrow may answer,) along the fence line and discharging the water into a road culvert at a point where it will drain away. This condition also emphasizes the necessity of keeping all the road culverts open and ready to carry water."

MANY GOOD ROADS SURFACED

Massachusetts Leads With Percentage of 47.6—Oklahoma Brings Up In the Rear.

Massachusetts has the greatest percentage, 47.6, of her roads surfaced. Then come Indiana with 42.5 per cent, New Jersey with 40.5, Ohio with 36.5, Rhode Island with 34.5, Kentucky with 32.2, New York with 27.7, Connecticut with 23.2 and California with 20.2. Indiana and Kentucky hold their prominent positions on account of extensive use of gravel, and it is misleading to class gravel roads suitable for light travel with the expensive types of construction used for surfacing in Connecticut. The figures refer to all kinds of surfacing and are not restricted to what are called permanent pavements. The smallest percentage of surfacing



Concrete Road in Massachusetts.

has been done in Oklahoma, where 99.3 per cent of the roads are dirt. Other states with low percentages of surfacing are South Dakota with 8 per cent, Iowa with 1, Kansas with 1.3, North Dakota with 1.6 and Nebraska with 1.7. The excellent maintenance of many of the dirt roads of Iowa makes riding and hauling over them easy, except during the spring or after continuous rains.—Nashville Tennessean.

WATER CARRIED TO DITCHES

This Can Be Done by Giving Proper Crown or Cross Slope to Road—Sells Differ.

Water falling on the road should be carried to the side ditches by giving a proper crown or cross slope to the road. Make your road to shed water. The slope should vary with different soils. For a loamy soil a crown of about one inch per foot is considered proper; on a clay soil an inch and a half to two inches. The side slopes of ditches should be much greater. This longitudinal slope or grade will also somewhat determine the crown. On a steep grade it is necessary to give a greater crown to keep the water from running down the traveled roadway and washing gullies.

Wide Tires in Favor. Wide tires for the benefit of the public highways are being endorsed quite generally by both vehicle users and the manufacturers of farm wagons and implements.

To Prevent Eroding. The outlet ends of the culvert should be ripped up to prevent eroding away on the road on the lower side of the grade.

Enemy of Earth Roads. Water is the natural enemy of earth roads and must be kept out of them, off of them, and away from them.

Road Drag Is Proper. If a dirt road is properly built, the road drag will keep it in good condition.

MAILS LETTER IN FIRE ALARM BOX

Ignorance of Woman Causes Some Excitement in the Tulsa Fire Department.

Tulsa, Okla.—Mrs. S. A. Crosby has acquired the knowledge of the difference between a fire alarm box and a mail box—but at an expense of \$200 to the city of Tulsa.

She approached a fire alarm box with a letter in her hands and read the directions for "pulling the hook." She did so, but the box did not open. Determined to mail the letter, she walked another block, searching for a mail box. Meantime the down town fire departments turned out en masse, but could find no fire.

Falling in her search, Mrs. Crosby came back to the fire alarm box, gave



Gave It Another Pull.

it another pull, and lo, the door came open. She placed her letter in the box, and, with a self-satisfied smile, walked away.

Just then the fire boys came back in full force. They wanted to know where the fire was. Mrs. Crosby explained. The chief found the letter. He told her the difference between the boxes and she went home satisfied. Fire Chief Alder had promised to mail her letter.

One of the firemen dropped the letter into the post office box. Across the end was written:

"This letter cost the city of Tulsa \$200 to mail. (Signed) Fire Chief D. A. Alder."

OFFERS TO SELL DRINK CURE

Kansas Man Claims to Have Found Sure Cure After State Has Gone Dry.

Topeka, Kan.—To discover a sure cure for drunkenness a year after the state passed the "bone dry" law is the irony of fate. And yet that is what happened to a Cherryvale man. At least he writes to the governor: "I have secretly discovered a substance that successfully stops the whisky or alcoholic crave. It is something that is on sale in every town and at most every store. When the victim desires a drink 5 cents' worth of it will stop the craving every time. I want to help keep Kansas a bone dry state and am willing to take \$10,000 for my secret."

The governor says the secret comes too high for him, so the Cherryvale man will have to find another customer somewhere.

GETS PAY IN POKER CHIPS

Loses Them in Game With Employer and Now Brings Suit for Wages.

Visalia, Cal.—N. Perscalle has brought suit to recover a week's wages from his employer, M. Bevanada, claiming he was paid in poker chips, which, by superior skill, his employer took away from him in a sitting of the great American indoor sport. Bevanada claims that Perscalle entered a "friendly game" and is merely a poor loser.

BURGLAR PLANS REFORM, FEARS POLICE ACTION

New York.—While James Doyle, a "high-class" professional burglar, was robbing the home of Frederick C. Buckout, a wealthy lumber merchant, Mrs. Buckout made an effective appeal to the burglar's better qualities. Doyle agreed to take only \$15 and to return the following day, after being promised a good position with Mr. Buckout.

He returned and the job was arranged. Later he lost heart, explaining that "the police would never let him live a straight life." Doyle told the story while being arraigned for the theft of \$5,000 worth of jewelry from another New York home.

Local and Personal Happenings

Mrs. Clarke is visiting relatives at Whittington.

Nelson Wiley was a Waukegan visitor Saturday.

John Leo of the U. S. N. spent Sunday with relatives here.

Mrs. Jank Harden entertains the "500" at this afternoon.

Mrs. Jude Sabin entertained the 500 club on Sunday afternoon.

Mrs. W. Warriner spent Tuesday and Wednesday in Chicago.

Mrs. N. Pacini is visiting with relatives Chicago this week.

Mrs. J. Voss is spending this week with relatives at Burlington.

Mrs. E. Edgar entertained at a cotillion social Tuesday afternoon.

Miss Marie Johnson of Chicago spent the first of the week at her home here.

Mrs. L. Simons and Mrs. Howard Smithville Chicago visitors Wednesday.

Pat Forbick is ill at his home here with case of diphtheria. The home is under quarantine.

Miss Addie Schaffer is in Chicago today (Thursday) purchasing a new supply of spring millinery.

Mr. D. M. Wood of Wascott, Wis., is spending two weeks with her sister, Mrs. J. Morley at this place.

THU. S. Boys Relief will hold their next regular meeting at the Red Cross room next Monday afternoon.

Ms Addie Schaffer returned home on Monday after having spent some time with relatives at Burlington.

Phnet and Bernice Bernbaum of Chicago spent the latter part of the past week with Mrs. T. A. Somerville.

Ms. W. A. Taylor and Mrs. Ada Oulton of Waukegan spent the fore part of this week with relatives here.

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Miss Virginia Radtke of Kenosha spent over Sunday with home folks.

SITUATION WANTED—By a capable married man, to work on farm. Inquire at this office.

Last Sunday evening Rev. Pollock spoke to the Boy Scouts who attended the services in a body.

"Daddy" Ross returned home last Friday after having spent several weeks with relatives in New York.

The business men of Antioch have formed a Commercial Association and have started to do things.—Grayslake Times.

Just as we go to press we learn of the death of Ed Longman which occurred at Chetek, Wis. The remains were brought here and are to be buried at Liberty this afternoon.

During the Lenten season there will be a number of special speakers at St. Ignace Episcopal church. There will be a special service every Thursday throughout Lent and a different priest will speak each week.

Antioch's new Commercial association is growing rapidly, twelve new members have been taken in during the week, bringing the total to fifty-three. Thus far \$94 have been donated to the association.—McHenry Plaindealer.

Word has been received at Grayslake of the death of Leonard Lenz, son of Mr. and Mrs. John Lenz of Volo, one of the young men of Grayslake who enlisted in the service of his country. "Art" had been in training for four months, for a time at Grant, but recently was transferred to Camp McArthur, at Waco, where he died of pneumonia.

On Wednesday of last week, occurred the death of Edison C. Morehouse, a former resident of this village, who passed away in Chicago, at the age of forty-seven years, pneumonia being the cause. The remains were brought here on Friday afternoon, accompanied by his brother Raymond, for burial in the Hillside cemetery. The deceased was quite well known in this vicinity, where he was born and reared. He also had many relatives in this locality.

J. R. Cribb was quite seriously hurt on last Friday at the home of his daughter, Mrs. H. H. Kellogg at Niles, Mich. While trimming one of the large shade trees in the yard the limb fell quite unexpectedly and knocked him from the ladder. At first it was feared that his shoulder was broken and he was hurried to the hospital at South Bend, there it was found that the arm was broken just outside the shoulder and that the shoulder joint was also injured. He was able to leave the hospital Monday and was taken back to the home of Mrs. Kellogg.

Notice
For two weeks I will sell my entire stock of winter millinery far below cost.
Miss Addie Schaffer.

Adjudication Notice.
Public notice is hereby given that the subscriber executors of the Last Will and Testament of Edmund Wells deceased, will attend the County Court of Lake County, at a term thereof to be held at the Court House in Waukegan in said County, on the first Monday of April next, 1918, when and where all persons having claims against said estate are notified and requested to present the same to said Court for adjudication.

Mary Jeannette Wells,
Curtis Wells,
Executors as Aforesaid.

E. M. Runyard, Attorney,
Waukegan, Ill., Jan. 21, 1918

(Official Publication.)
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
The State Bank of Antioch

located at Antioch, State of Illinois, before the commencement of business on the seventh day of February 1918, as made to the Auditor of Public Accounts of the State of Illinois, pursuant to law.

RESOURCES

1. Loans and Discounts..... \$ 171,128.50

2. Overdrafts..... 6.66

3. Securities..... 94,601.25

4. Investments..... 4,800.00

5. Furniture and Fixtures..... 1,300.00

6. Cash and Due from Banks..... 31,775.15

7. Other Resources..... 7,214.70

Total Resources..... \$310,724.34

LIABILITIES

1. Capital Stock Paid In..... \$ 25,000.00

2. Surplus Fund..... 17,000.00

3. Undivided Profits (net)..... 9,141.43

4. All Other Deposits..... 229,579.86

Total Liabilities..... \$310,724.34

I, W. F. Ziegler, Cashier of the State Bank of Antioch Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. F. Ziegler, Cashier,
State of Illinois, County of Lake, ss.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 11th day of February, 1918.

Daniel A. Williams,
Notary Public.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the office of Highway Commissioner for the town of Antioch, subject to the will of the majority at the coming town caucus.

Wm. Gray.

I wish to inform my friends that I will be a candidate for the office of Highway Commissioner at the coming town meeting, to be held on Saturday, March 16, 1918, and ask your support.

Barney Trieger.

I will be a candidate, at the coming Town meeting, for the office of Highway Commissioner and would ask my friends for their support, and assuring them, that if nominated, I will try to serve every locality to the best of my ability.

Mike M. Burke.

This is to inform my friends that I will be a candidate for the office of Highway Commissioner at the coming town primaries and would solicit your support. As I have had many years experience in road building I feel that I am capable of filling this position to the satisfaction of the public.

Wm. Hancock.

Owing to my experience in road building as Commissioner of Highways, I wish to announce to my friends that I will be a candidate at the coming town primaries for the office of Highway Commissioner, and would ask my friends for their support.

Frank Dnnn.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for Highway Commissioner of the town of Antioch and if elected will devote all of my time to the roads.

Harry B. Smith.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the office of Town Clerk of the town of Antioch, subject to the will of the majority of the legal voters.

C. F. Richards.

I take this means of informing my friends, that I will be a candidate for the office of Highway Commissioner for the town of Lake Villa, and would appreciate their support.

Dan Sheehan.

CLASSIFIED

DEPARTMENT

FOR SALE—Single buggy and harness, good as new. Dr. Turner.

FOR SALE—A quantity of timothy hay in stack. Inquire at this office. tf

FOR SALE—A boulevard cutter in good condition, cheap. Inquire at this office.

FOR SALE—Good house and two lots 66x198 each, hot water plant, electric lights, good well and cistern and good drainage. Located in the Village of Antioch. For further particulars see Mr. and Mrs. Jacob King. 38tf

FOR SALE OR TRADE—For Ford car: 1000 shares of Pioneer Consolidate; 2000 shares of Yellow Tiger gold mine stock; 2000 shares of Pioneer Extension, to settle estate. Address J. F. Kramer, 489 Jefferson St. Elgin, Ill. 14w4

MAJESTIC THEATER

Saturday, Feb. 16,
Mary Miles Minter

in
Youth's Endearing Charm

and a good Comedy

Sunday, Feb. 17,
Fannie Ward

in
Betty to the Rescue

Wednesday, Feb. 20,
Irene Fenwick, Owen Moore

in
A Girl Like That

A Cigar of Merit

"EL RECTOR"

CLEAR HAVANA CIGAR

Factory 2201-2203 W. 12th St., Chicago, Ill. PHIL. C. NIEMAN, Maker

Phone Canal 4478

OFFICE, 1204 S. LEAVITT ST

RICH WOMAN IS
WARD OF STATE

Mrs. Anna Klein, 43 Years in Insane Asylum, Had a Wealthy Husband.

FOUND BY DAUGHTER

Believed Dead by Children Until Remark of Old Employee of Probate Court Starts an Investigation and Family Claims Her.

Minneapolis.—After being 43 years in the St. Peter state hospital for the insane Mrs. Anna "Baby" Klein has been returned to her children, who had believed all this time she was dead, at 645 East Central Park place, St. Paul.

A remark of an old employee of the city hall to the judge of probate court when the will of John Klein was probated started the investigation which led to the discovery. Mrs. Klein is now seventy-three years old.

Mrs. Klein was committed to the hospital June 9, 1874, from Ramsey county. She has been entirely the ward of the state since. There were no callers for Anna Klein; no delicacies were sent by husband or relative; no clothes were supplied other than those of the state—the records show she was deserted.

Husband Died Wealthy.

John Klein died in St. Paul more than a year ago a wealthy man, leaving three children by the first wife and two by the second to claim their share of the large estate.

There were no objections to the probate of the will, neither were any obstacles expected to come until an old employee of the city hall, talking to the judge of probate, said that he remembered well the day the will was made and also that he had never heard of the first Mrs. Klein had ever died.

This remark threw a monkey wrench into the judicial machinery for a short time; the children were loth to give any credence to the remark—in fact, laughed at it; the judge would not probate until after an investigation.

The unexpected homecoming of Miss Mary A. Klein from California, where she was for several months, hastened matters. She wanted her mother if she was still living, and if not she desired the estate to be settled, consequently Miss Klein went to St. Peter about a month ago, and at first sight of the little old woman she was escorted to see she exclaimed:

"Oh! it is my mother! The dead image of that little picture I have treasured for years."

In spite of the remonstrances of the old woman, Miss Klein kissed her real mother for the first time in 33 years.

The climax came when Mrs. Klein left the hospital, dressed in a velvet velvet coat, a close-fitting turban trimmed with algerettes and kid laced shoes.

Childlike Disposition.

She was named "Baby" by the nurses because of her sweetness and childlike disposition; especially was

"Oh! It Is My Mother!"

she a favorite with the other patients in her ward, because she was always ready, even to the last, to do them a kind act or help them in their distressing hours. She was not, however, at any time capable of taking care of herself if discharged by the board of control.

The sound of the throbbing automobile awaiting to take her to the station halted her on the hospital steps and she begged the nurse to save her.

With a little coaxing she was prevailed upon to enter the car, and as it sped along the avenue "Baby" Klein was sitting on the nurse's lap begging for protection.

Show Elephant Scares Men.

Kokomo, Ind.—When the Robinson circus passed through Kokomo in its journey to winter quarters in Peru, an unexpected halt was made on the tracks directly in front of the Haynes automobile factory in South Kokomo.

Horses and elephants stood before the open doors of the great machine room and one curious elephant started for the entrance, which caused several hundred of the workmen to stampede to places of safety.

PUBLIC
ROADS

GOOD ROADS IN CONNECTICUT

State Superintendent of Repairs Directs All Work Through Maintenance Organization.

(By E. B. HOUSE, Colorado Agricultural College, Fort Collins, Colo.)

Connecticut places the maintenance of her roads under an officer known as the superintendent of repairs. The state is divided into ten districts. Each district is under the control of a supervisor of repairs, who is located near the center of his district. Each district is divided into sections, and each section is in charge of a foreman. Under ordinary conditions these foremen work singly and devote

their entire time to the repair and maintenance of the roads in their section. If an emergency comes, ten or fifteen men are placed under a foreman for repair work. These gangs of workmen are maintained continually and are transferred from place to place; put under one foreman for a few days, and then transferred to another section in order that the work may be properly done.

COMPANY TAKES OVER ROAD

Virginia Legislature Grants Charter to Private Concern to Operate Old Highway.

The legislature of Virginia has granted a charter to an association known as the Warrenton and Fairfax Turnpike company, Inc., which will take over the old Alexandria-Warrenton pike, to grade and resurface the road and operate it as a tollroad until the state wishes to take it back.

The charter states that when the state does take it back it must pay the stockholders the cost of the road, with interest, minus dividends.

IMPROVEMENT BY ROAD DRAG

Farmer Can Be Convinced of Effectiveness by Use of Implement After Each Rain.

If you are not one of the fortunate ones with a good macadam or even concrete road in front of your place, you can make a good road of it if drainage has been attended to by the use of the road drag. Just try it after each rain, on the stretch of road leading from your gateway toward town the length of your holdings; you will not only be surprised and gratified with the improvement, but you may be encouraging your neighbor just beyond to do likewise.

OUTLINES GOOD ROADS PLAN

Opening of Forty-Mile Boulevard in Canada First Step in System of Improved Highways.

The new concrete highway between Toronto and Hamilton, Ontario, was opened recently. The premier of Ontario announced at the opening that the 40-mile boulevard between the two cities was only the first step in a great system of improved highways throughout the whole of Ontario. Plans have been made for this work, but it will not be undertaken until the actual end of the war is in sight.

BETTER HIGHWAYS MUST BE SECURED TO MAKE IT POSSIBLE TO CONSOLIDATE THE SCHOOLS.

Back of the whole country school problem looms the road question. You can't have better schools without better roads. Better roads must be secured to make it possible to centralize and consolidate the schools. Where communities enjoy the advantages of good roads, commodious buildings have been provided, more competent teachers have been employed and modern facilities for teaching have been supplied at a minimum cost.

PLAN SIZE OF CULVERT.

The size of the culvert to be placed depends upon the amount of water to be taken care of, but no less than a 12-inch pipe is recommended.

DETERMINE TYPE OF CULVERT.

The side of the culvert and the type of structure should be determined by careful investigation.

FEED CALF SKIM MILK.

If one has an abundance of skim milk it is well to feed the calf six or eight months.

BOILS SON'S BODY
IN A SOAP VAT

Colorado Farmer Accused of Trying to Cover Up Evidence of Crime.

KILLED FOR STEALING

Aged Mother of Inhuman Father Assists in Disposing of Boy's Remains, Declaring Son Forced Her to Help.

Olathe, Colo.—Dismissing the body of his 11-year-old son with an ax, John O. Bush, a well-known farmer residing near here, coolly prepared a large soap vat, filled it with water and lye, and then placed the mutilated remains of the body in the vessel after kindling a fire beneath it. The farmer was assisted in his brutal act by his aged mother, Mrs. Nancy J. Bush, eighty-four years old, who later told officers that she had afterward killed her son and disposed of his body in like manner. Her story is not believed, and vigorous search is being made for Bush, who is thought to be hiding in the vicinity.

Mrs. Bush, the officers claim, confessed assisting in the work of destroying her grandson's body, saying Bush held a rifle at her head and threatened her with death until she agreed to do his bidding. After the boy's body had been boiled, Bush lay down to sleep, and his mother, fearing lest he might attempt her life, picked up an ax he had carried to his bedside and struck him on the head. "He never moved again," she said, "and I disposed of his body like we did the boy's." In reciting all the details of the murder, the aged woman remained cool and collected.

Boy's Killing Accidental.

According to Mrs. Bush, her son sought to chastise the boy for theft of a small amount of money. He called the boy outdoors and returned a few minutes later with the news that something had happened. "I hit him too hard, I guess," he told his mother. "You will have to help me out of this scrape."

After being threatened with death unless she aided him, Mrs. Bush says she assisted in chopping the dead boy's body to pieces and placing it in the vat. The couple kept the gruesome affair a secret until a sister of Bush visited the house and found bones scattered about the yard and blood smeared on the walls of a shed. She notified the police and they conducted a search, which revealed the boy's clothing and buttons. Then the aged mother of the slayer confessed, and in order to protect her son, added the story that she killed him. Officers could find no traces of the man's body, and when Mrs. Bush was confronted with this fact, she repudiated in part her first story.

SOUGHT IDEAS, NOT A SHAVE

Innocent Customer Never Knew Why He Almost Swallowed Brushful of Lather.

Oklahoma City, Okla.—A tall, gloomy looking man walked into a Broadway barber shop and sat down. The place was crowded, but soon his turn came.

"You're next!" shouted a short, fat barber.

The tall, gloomy man made no move. When the next chair was vacant, still the stranger made no move to get into a chair.

"CONTRABAND" A Thrilling War Story of the North Atlantic

By RANDALL PARRISH

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CHAPTER XXVI.

We Sight a Boat.

What immediately followed; how we made ourselves shipshape the best we could, and held on for the next few hours, has comparatively but little to do with the interest of this story. Lenford brought the two men on deck, and as Dade was no sailor, but more likely to prove faithful, he was sent down the ladder to assist Masters in the fire-room. Dugan took the change in administration aboard with sea-going philosophy, seemingly feeling no animosity because of the rough handling received, and went to work under my orders with hearty good will. We were all four of us capable seamen, and an hour of hard work placed the Indian Chief in very fair condition, so far as deck and running rigging was concerned. At the end, however, standing on the forecastle, and staring aft, I had faith that we could handle the hooker, even with that small crew, and bring her safely into the harbor of St. John's. Our earlier weather predictions were not yet verified, at least to any serious extent. Indeed there was nothing particular to worry about, excepting that temporary steering apparatus, and it had worked long enough now so as to give me confidence.

"What do you make of it, Mr. Lenford?" I questioned, indicating both sea and sky by a wave of the hand. "Was it a circular storm, leaving us outside of its radius?"

"No, sir; it's not that," and he drew the back of his hand across his lips. "Dugan and I talked about it on the mainyard yonder, and 'tis our judgment, sir, that it's just a slow brooder. There won't be no quick change, but the weather 'll just gradually get heavier until we're scuddin' under bare poles. It'll be maybe tomorrow night before we gets its full weight."

"But you have no doubt we'll weather it?"

"Barrin' an accident. When do you expect to make that port, sir?"

"St. John's? Well, we're a bit off our course now. I'm afraid we may be another night afloat."

He stood motionless, one hand shading his eyes, as he gazed out over the port rail.

"I was a' thinkin' o' them poor cusses out there in the boats, sir," he said finally. "I'm bettin' that most o' them wish they was back on this deck by now."

"No doubt; but there's no way we can help them, and we've got our own work to do. You and Olson go below."

I watched the two disappear through the companion, spoke a word to Dugan, posting him where he could hear me call if necessary, and then went aft to the wheel. I had not realized the full weight of the gale until I reached the top of the ladder, and stood erect without any protection from the cabin. For an instant I had to grasp the side rail, shading my eyes with an arm; then I struggled forward, until my hands gripped the wheel.

"Why didn't you call for help?" I asked. "This was too much for any woman. I never realized forward how it was blowing."

She swayed against me, clinging to my sleeve.

"It—it does kick some," she panted, "and I was almost afraid I might let go."

"I can tell that the way the ship pitches; she's taking water forward."

"Tons o' it; the damned hooker is loaded so deep she's more like a wharf than a ship."

It was a wild scene enough when I emerged from the companion and paused a moment in the protection of the cabin to view the deck forward. Huge crested waves burst over the forecastle heads, cascading down onto the main deck, and sweeping aft to the scuppers amidships. The vessel staggered under the repeating blows, yet recovered with a buoyancy which gave me renewed courage, plunging forward again to meet the next assault. The continuous boom as they struck against our bows, the mad flapping of the loosened canvas aloft, the ceaseless shrieking of the cordage, made a pandemonium of noise which rendered the human voice almost useless. I put my lips to Olson's ear.

"Can the three of us pass those gas-kets?"

"It's got to be done, sir, unless we let the sail go; but it's goin' to be no boy's job."

"Where's Dugan?"

"Hangin' there to the shrouds, a' waitin' for us."

"Then come on; the sooner it's over with, the better."

We went up the ratlines like snails every burst of wind driving us flat against the ropes, where we hung on grimly. Dugan was first to lay out upon the footropes, and I felt no regret when Olson slipped past me in the top, bawling in my ear:

"Let me go next, sir, you haven't been at this sort o' job lately."

However, I made it in my turn, the wind driving me flat against the spar, the footrope dabling madly beneath my weight, the flapping canvas of the loosened sail as stiff as iron. Dugan had the worst of it, but he clung there

"Yes if—if you think it best. I am so tired—the strain of it; the fear I could not hold out—"

"I know." I bent and kissed her, and she clung to me. "But do not think of that any longer; you must go to your room at once and lie down."

"But you will stay on deck all night?"

"Not unless the storm increases. In an hour or so I'll call the others, and lie down myself. Come, dear, you belong in the watch below."

That certainly seemed a lonely deck after she had disappeared down the ladder. I had served many a quiet watch at sea, many a memorable one, but that hour taught me the real lesson of loneliness. We were driving forward recklessly into a wall of darkness, utterly impenetrable to the eye. What horror might be lurking just ahead of the plunging bow, no imagination could picture. From where I stood, clutching the spokes of the wheel, I could not even trace the yards of the mainmast, nor could I perceive on either side the water through which we drove. Yet it was not this which pulled so at my nerve. I had stood at the wheel often before guiding a great ship through impenetrable blackness, and amid the immensity of the ocean. But then I was one of a crew, alert and ready, merely performing my part of a given task. But now I could not drive from me the consciousness that I stood there alone; that on all that space of deck forward only one solitary man crouched in the blackness; that below in the engine-room, and stokehole, only two more; already worn and weary with toil, stuck grimly to their work; that under my control this great freighter, loaded almost to the deck beams, was lying before the storm, plunging through the wild waters of the mid-Atlantic, with death hovering above in the shriek of the storm. Yet I clung to it grimly, no longer making any attempt to hold any settled course, but merely choosing the easier way in which to meet the force of the storm.

It was two o'clock when, too thoroughly wearied to stand the strain longer, I sent Dugan below to call the mates. Lenford was the heavier man, and the more experienced sailor, so, at my suggestion, he took the wheel, while Olson went forward. I can recall creeping down the ladder, and staggering down the stairs, but nothing more. I must have been asleep even before I reached the berth in the captain's stateroom.

A hand shook me, and I opened my eyes. For an instant I was too dazed to comprehend. The port was closed, but daylight streamed through the thick glass illuminating the stateroom, and I recognized Olson bending over me.

"I had to call you, sir," he explained kindly. "The main royal has broke loose, and it'll take all hands to stow it again in this wind; besides that feller Dugan he's gin out entirely, and there's got to be another hand sent below to the stokehole."

I sat up, already thoroughly awake. "What time is it?"

"Goin' on half after four, sir."

"Why I thought I had just dropped off. Any increase in the weight of the gale, Olson?"

"No, sir; I don't think the wind is quite so heavy, and it's gettin' more steadylike, but there's considerable sea."

"I can tell that the way the ship pitches; she's taking water forward."

"Tons o' it; the damned hooker is loaded so deep she's more like a wharf than a ship."

It was a wild scene enough when I emerged from the companion and paused a moment in the protection of the cabin to view the deck forward. Huge crested waves burst over the forecastle heads, cascading down onto the main deck, and sweeping aft to the scuppers amidships. The vessel staggered under the repeating blows, yet recovered with a buoyancy which gave me renewed courage, plunging forward again to meet the next assault. The continuous boom as they struck against our bows, the mad flapping of the loosened canvas aloft, the ceaseless shrieking of the cordage, made a pandemonium of noise which rendered the human voice almost useless. I put my lips to Olson's ear.

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However, I made it in my turn, the wind driving me flat against the spar, the footrope dabling madly beneath my weight, the flapping canvas of the loosened sail as stiff as iron. Dugan had the worst of it, but he clung there

like a cat, stubbornly fighting inch by inch as he drew in the cloth. He must have had the strength of a giant, and the grip of a vise. It was a ten-minute battle, and when I got safely back into the maintop every muscle of my body throbbed with pain, and I sank down against the mast, struggling to regain my strength. I had my head buried in my arm, conscious only of the wild leaping of the mast, and the sickening sensation caused by its constant swaying, when Dugan's shout sent the blood pounding to my heart. He stood upright, clinging to a stay, staring forth into the smother of the port bow.

"Look, sir! There's a boat! See, yonder; she'll top the crest in a second—there!"

I had a glimpse of something—a black speck in the midst of the break-

ing spray—but could not be sure of what it was.

"Are you certain it is a boat?" I questioned. "The thing had no shape to me. What do you say, Olson?"

"A boat, sir; there was a slip o' sail botched; it's my notion she's hove to, ridin' to a drag. There she is again."

Aye, I got a fair view that time, as the cockpit-shell was thrown high up on the crest of the wave. It was sickening to see that black object hurled high up against the sky, and then disappear utterly into the hollow. The boat must be hove to; there would be no living otherwise in that sea, and the very fact that it remained afloat was evidence of sailors aboard. I drew myself to my feet, clinging with one hand to a stay, following the other to make my voice reach the deck below.

"Mr. Lenford!"

"There is a small boat off the port quarter, ridin' to a drag."

"A what, sir?"

"A ship's boat off the port quarter—too far away to tell what's aboard her. Can you let her head fall off a point?"

"Not without another hand at the wheel; it takes all my strength to hold her as she is."

"Jump down, Dugan, and lay aft; we must get that boat to leeward, if we help those fellows in this sea."

"Aye, aye, sir."

He scrambled over the top, but Olson and I were content to use the lubber's hole, reaching the deck later, and glad enough to be there alive. I dived into the cabin after a glass, stopping long enough to explain what we had sighted to Vera, who appeared in her stateroom door, fully dressed.

"You have not been in bed?" I asked, indignantly.

"Oh, but I have; indeed I have. Why I must have slept four hours, but I lay down fully dressed. I—I didn't know what might happen. Could you see if there were men in the boat?"

"No, not to distinguish them with the naked eye; the glass will reveal that; but the boat must be occupied to keep afloat in this sea."

"Who can they be, do you suppose—shipwrecked sailors?"

"It would be my guess it will prove to be one of our own boats we've overhauled."

"But how could we?"

"The wind changed after midnight, and, with only the one hand at the wheel, we were obliged to pay off, and run before it. It is not impossible that we are back in almost the same section of sea where we left those fellows. Come up on deck, and we'll know shortly."

She went in for a wrap, but joined me almost immediately. I must have been five minutes locating the boat, yet finally caught it fairly on the crest of a wave. Even at that distance two recognized faces leaped instantly into the circle of vision—Liverpool and McCann.

"Boat Ahoy!" I roared.

us slowly closed, I could see their faces clearly, uplifted in agonized appeal. They were haggard, crusted with salt, piteous enough in their silent pleading to make me forget the past.

"Boat ahoy!" I roared. "Keep well away from the side; we'll whip you in from the main yard. Have you oars?"

"One pair, sir."

It was Liverpool, and I was glad to note the tone of respect in his answer. "Then hold her back, and drift in slowly stern first; you get the idea. Are those dead men?"

"One of them is; Dubols has his leg broken."

"We'll send a sling down; put Dubols in first, and the rest of you stand by. Are you ready now?"

"Aye, aye, sir."

Olson joined me at the rope, Dugan remaining outstretched on the yard, the ship held motionless except for the rise and fall of the waves. The boat drifted cautiously in stern first, held by the two oars in the hands of Liverpool and White. The former roughly assumed command.

"It's our own quarterboat," I announced shortly, endeavoring to keep my glasses trained on the right spot. "McCann, and those devils with him."

"Then, shall we stand by, sir?" asked Lenford. "Why should we be picking up that scum?"

I glanced aside at him.

"Why, Mr. Lenford? Well, one reason is, we are American seamen. Those fellows can scarcely hurt us now, and a hand or two more aboard will help us to make port. We've got to have fremen below, and Rapello would be able to spell Masters in the engine-room. I look on their coming as a God-send. Let your helm off another point—there, steady now; hold her just as she is."

Again I caught the boat in the focus of the leveled glasses; it was measurably nearer now, but I could only see four men aboard the craft, the other two being White and Rapello. The tiller was gone, the man at the stern, Jim White, steering by means of a long oar; the sail had been whipped into rags, and a canvas shirt substituted. One man was on his knees bailing furiously, and Tony had an arm in a sling. So intent was I in this endeavor to decipher the details of the tragedy through the glass, I was unaware that Vera had climbed the ladder, and now stood beside me, clinging to the rail. Her voice aroused me to her presence.

"Why, there are only four of them?"

"Yes; they must have passed through Hades last night," I answered. "Here, take the glass; there are two bodies lying in the bottom of the boat."

"Can you manage the wheel alone for a bit, Mr. Lenford?"

"I can try, sir."

"Miss Carrington, would you mind giving the mate a hand?"

She fought her way across to him without a word, leaving the glass on the deck.

"Good; hold her as she is, and have Masters slow down. It is going to be a ticklish job to get those fellows on board; has anyone a suggestion?"

"A running noose from the lower main-yard, sir," said Olson.

"That will take only one at a time."

"Two, if they're quick enough about it; but it's the only way, sir. That boat wouldn't live a second close in alongside."

"Right you are; you and Dugan lay out on the yard and get the whip rigged; pick a strong cord and see that it fits the pulley block. I'll keep the deck, and ease them in. Pass the end down to me; lively now."

Those in the boat saw what we were attempting, realizing at once that we meant to take them aboard. The relief felt was instantly expressed by the waving of hands, and a faint cry reached us across the water. McCann even endeavored to stand up, but was jerked down again. No doubt the recognition of the ship had left them in total despair of rescue, their one thought being that we would permit them to drift by, rather than take them aboard again. The gap between

"What do you think of our guests?" I asked finally. "Can we trust them at all?"

"Not so far as you could swing a bull by the tail, sir," he answered soberly. "They ain't forgot the night in the boat yet, but there's just as much devil in 'em as there ever was."

"Your opinion is, they will never help sail this ship into St. John's, if any villainy will save them?"

"That's it, sir; they're so black now they won't mind a little more."

"That's my judgment; we must keep them apart as much as we can, and have an eye on them all the time. How about Dugan?"

"He talks straight enough, and to my notion means to play square."

"That was my impression; he's Irish, and hot-headed, but no criminal. We ought to be able to keep the fellows separated. Besides I'll be about most of the time."

"How long do you suppose it will be, sir?"

"Today and another night likely; I can tell better when I get an observation at noon. It will not give them much time for plotting."

I sent the two forward with Olson when they returned to the deck from the cabin, and he busied them gathering up the rifle about the forecastle caused by the night's storm. McCann moved as though scarcely able to exert himself, but Red took hold as if glad to be occupied. Vera came down the ladder, and we spoke together briefly about what had occurred. She finally volunteered to get some food ready, and I went below with her, rousing up Dade, and putting him at work under her orders. An hour later all aboard enjoyed a warm meal, eating alike in the after cabin.

"Get up there, McCann; on your knees now; for heaven's sake don't miss that rope, and hold on hard; take a turn around that tawart amidships—no! don't make fast! Give Tony the end; he has one hand yet. Now get Dubols into the sling; d— you, man, you've got to go; we can't leave these oars. Take a grip there, Dubols, and help yourself. That's better." He lifted his arm in signal. "All right, sir, swing away!"

It was a good half hour's job, and a hard one; twice the boat nearly swamped, and went down. Liverpool was the last to leave the boat, already half filled with water. As he rose slowly, gripping the rope with his hands, unable to get foot in the noose, the deserted craft floated away, the dead body of Watson half covered with water.

The four of them made a sorry looking bunch on the deck, but now that they were safe, my feeling of sympathy had vanished. I could only recall their treatment of us, and the danger we still ran in having them once again aboard. Nothing was to be gained by soft words with such as they. I stepped across to front them, and Olson and Dugan joined me.

"Now, look here," I said grimly. "We've taken you aboard because we're human beings; but there's going to be no mistake as to your exact status on this ship. You'll take your orders from me, and I'll kill the first man-jack of you who shows a sign of treachery. What became of Sachs?"

McCann was still gasping from his drop into the sea, and could not answer, although I addressed my question to him. Liverpool replied:

"He knifed Watson, and Dubols knocked him overboard with an oar; he never cum up."

"Was it in the fight Dubols got hurt?"

"No, he was hit by the boom, and Tony there broke his arm when he fell into the boat off the ship's ladder."

"All right; three of you are fit for work, and Tony can stand watch in the engine-room. Have you had anything to eat?"

"Yes, sir, in a way; there was food in the boat."

"Then you have fared in that respect better than we have. White, you go below and hustle coal; you climb down also Tony, and relieve Masters. Tell him to lie down and get some rest. Move along now; I'll be down there myself presently."

I turned to McCann. "Get up from there; you are a hand on board this ship the rest of the voyage. Do you understand? Answer me—do you?"

"Yes."

"Do better than that."

"Yes, sir."

"Very well; now you and Liverpool pick up Dubols, and put him in number seven stateroom. Make him as comfortable as possible, but don't be long about it. Then report on deck to Mr. Olson; he'll keep you busy, and out of mischief. A word with you, Olson."

The second mate crossed the deck with me to the rail; the drifting boat had disappeared, having either sunk, or being hidden in the hollow of the great surges. The screw was beginning to revolve once more with power, the planks trembling under foot and a bit of sunshine was streaming through the clouds overhead. I stood silent a moment, endeavoring to think out the situation, and Olson waited patiently, his eyes sweeping the sky and then the sea.

"What do you think of our guests?" I asked finally. "Can we trust them at all?"

"Not so far as you could swing a bull by the tail, sir," he answered soberly. "They ain't forgot the night in the boat yet, but there's just as much devil in 'em as there ever was."

"Your opinion is, they will never help sail this ship into St. John's, if any villainy will save them?"

"That's it, sir; they're so black now they won't mind a little more."

"That's my judgment; we must keep them apart as much as we can, and have an eye on them all the time. How about Dugan?"

"He talks straight enough, and to my notion means to play square."

"That was my impression; he's Irish, and hot-headed, but no criminal. We ought to be able to keep the fellows separated. Besides I'll be about most of the time."

"How long do you suppose it will be, sir?"

"Today and another night likely; I can tell better when I get an observation at noon. It will not give them much time for plotting."

I sent the two forward with Olson when they returned to the deck from the cabin, and he busied them gathering up the rifle about the forecastle caused by the night's storm. McCann moved as though scarcely able to exert himself, but Red took hold as if glad to be occupied. Vera came down the ladder, and we spoke together briefly about what had occurred. She finally volunteered to get some food ready, and I went below with her, rousing up Dade, and putting him at work under her orders. An hour later all aboard enjoyed a warm meal, eating alike in the after cabin.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)



WASH THE KIDNEYS!

All the blood in the body passes through the kidneys every few minutes. This is why the kidneys play such an important role in health or disease. By some mysterious process the kidneys select what ought to come out of the blood and takes it out. If the kidneys are not good-workmen and become congested, poisons accumulate and we suffer from backache, headache, lumbago, rheumatism or gout. The urine is often cloudy, full of sediment; channels can get sore and sleep is disturbed at night. So it is that Dr. Pierce, of the Invalid Hotel and Surgical Institute in Buffalo, N. Y., advises "Washing the Kidneys" by drinking six to eight glasses of water between meals and then if you want to take a harmless medicine that will clear the channels and cure the annoying symptoms, go to your druggist and get Anuric (double strength), for Dr. Pierce's Anuric, which is so many times more potent than lithia—will drive the uric acid poisons and bathe the kidneys and channels in a soothing liquid. If you desire, write for free medical advice and send sample of water a free examination. Experience has taught Doctor Pierce that "Anuric" is a most powerful agent in dissolving uric acid, as hot water melts sugar. Send Dr. Pierce 10c for trial package.

Many women are to be found in the uttermost parts of the world.

For Constipation, Biliousness, Liver & Kidney troubles, take Garfield Tea. Ad.

After all, the speculator is a so. of bargain counter.

To Cure a Cold in One Day Take LAXATIVE BROMO Quinine Tablets. It stops the Cough and Headache and works of the Cold. W. G. BROWN'S signature on each box. See.

The good should be merry. Satan himself doesn't go around making faces at itself.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are the original little liver pills put up 40 years ago. They regulate liver and bowels. Ad.

WITTY AMID FALLING SHELLS

Irishman Within an Inch of Death Answered Superior's Fool Question With Ready Humor.

As Private Mulligan of the 1st Irish was leaning against the sandbag parapet, dividing his period of guard between nervous glances through the battered periscope and day-dreams of the little colleen back in the Emerald Isle, a noisy shell of the 50 pattern insinuated its brazen nasal organ into the earth about two feet in front of Pat's parapet, thereby making a far different channel of thought for the Irishman.

After the smoke had cleared a little and the confusion subsided a subaltern in action for the first time protruded his startled vision from a nearby dug-out, and gazed in horror on the only visible portion of Patrick that he saw his head, and in a voice of plaintive inquiry asked:

"Er—er—Mulligan, was that a shell?"

For a moment Pat looked innumerable things at his superior, and then, remembering who he was, answered, keeping the sarcasm as much to himself as possible:

"No, sorr. Shure, it was only an explosive bullet, sorr!"

Paradoxical Success.

"Has he succeeded in business?"

"I should say so! He has failed three times."

SEND FOR

Arrangement Letters a to

Washington folks at home for the fortunes of prison can taking an actual fight ments were

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Washington folks at home for the fortunes of prison can taking an actual fight ments were

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Washington folks at home for the fortunes of prison can taking an actual fight ments were

SEND FOR

WILSON IS AGAINST PEACE TERMS AS OFFERED BY KAISER

President Assails Germany's
Attitude as Voiced by
Hertling.

ENEMY WARNED THAT U. S.
IS IN WAR TO VICTORY

Are Willing to Slaughter
for Unjust Peace, Declares
In Address to Joint Ses-
sions—Declares Austria
and Conflict if Ally San-
ctioned Move.

Washington, Feb. 13.—President Wilson, in another address to congress on the question of possible peace by negotiation, vigorously attacked Germany's attitude toward peace as voiced by Chancellor von Hertling, characterized Austria's attitude as "utterly in a friendly tone" and concluded by saying that this nation would never lay down its arms until peace could be established with justice to all nations, large and small alike.

The president particularly flayed Count von Hertling's proposal that questions of territory and the future of nationalities were matters for discussion between those nations only directly affected instead of by a world congress. In reply he said no permanent peace could come in this way.

Text of Wilson's Address.
The president's address follows:

"Gentlemen of the congress:
"On January 8 I had the honor of addressing you on the objects of the war as our people conceive them. The prime minister of Great Britain had spoken in similar terms on January 5. To these addresses the German chancellor replied on the 24th and Count Czernin for Austria on the same day. It is gratifying to have our desire so promptly realized that all exchanges of view on this great matter should be made in the hearing of all the world.

"Count Czernin's reply, which is directed chiefly to my own address on January 8, is uttered in a very friendly tone.

Sees Basis for Discussion.

"He finds in my statement a sufficiently encouraging approach to the views of his own government to justify him in believing that it furnishes a basis for a more detailed discussion of purposes by the two governments. He is represented to have intimated that the views he was expressing had been communicated to me beforehand and that I was aware of them at the time he was uttering them, but in this I am sure he was misinformed.

"Count von Hertling's reply is, I must say, very vague and very confusing. It is full of equivocal phrases and leads, it is not clear where. But it is certain in a very different tone from that of Count Czernin and apparently of an opposite purpose. It confirms, I am sorry to say, rather than removes, the unfortunate impression made by what we had learned of the conference at Brest-Litovsk. His discussion and acceptance of our general principles lead him to no practical conclusion.

Accepts Principle of Diplomacy.

"He refuses to apply them to the substantive items which must constitute the body of any final settlement. He is jealous of international action and of international counsel. He accepts, he says, the principle of public diplomacy, but he appears to insist that it be confined, at any rate in this case, to generalities, and that the several particular questions of territory and sovereignty, the several questions upon whose settlement must depend the acceptance of peace by the twenty-three states now engaged in the war, must be discussed and settled, not in general council, but severally by the nations most immediately concerned by interest or neighborhood.

"He agreed that the seas should be free, but looks askance at any limitation to that freedom by international action in the interest of the common order. He would without reserve be glad to see economic barriers removed between nation and nation, for that could in no way impede the ambitions of the military party with whom he seems constrained to keep on terms. Neither does he raise objection to a limitation of armaments. That matter will be settled of itself, he thinks, by the economic conditions which must follow the war. But the German colonies, he demands, must be returned without debate. He will discuss with no one but the representatives of Russia what dispositions shall be made of the people and the lands of the Baltic provinces; with no one but the government of France the "conditions" under which French territory shall be evacuated; and only with Austria what shall be done with Poland.

"In the determination of all ques-

tions affecting the Balkan states he defers, as I understand him, to Austria and Turkey; and with regard to the agreements to be entered into concerning the non-Turkish peoples of the present Ottoman empire to the Turkish authorities themselves. After a settlement all around, effected in this fashion, by individual barter and concession, he would have no objection, if I correctly interpret his statement, to a league of nations which would undertake to hold the new balance of power steady against external disturbances.

"It must be evident to everyone who understands what this war has wrought in the opinion and temper of the world that no general peace, no peace worth the infinite sacrifices of these years of tragical suffering, can possibly be arrived at in any such fashion.

Peace of World Is at Stake.

"The method the German chancellor proposes is the method of the congress of Vienna. We cannot and will not return to that. What is at stake now is the peace of the world. What we are striving for is a new international order based upon broad and universal principles of right and justice—no mere peace of shreds and patches. Is it possible that Count von Hertling does not see that, does not grasp it, is, in fact, living in his thought in a world dead and gone? Has he utterly forgotten the reichstag resolutions of the 19th of July, or does he deliberately ignore them? They spoke of the conditions of a general peace, not of national aggrandizement or of arrangements between state and state. The peace of the world depends upon the just settlement of each of the several problems to which I adverted in my recent address to the congress. I, of course, do not mean that the peace of the world depends upon the acceptance of any particular set of suggestions as to the way in which those problems are to be dealt with. I mean only that these problems, each and all, affect the whole world; that unless they are dealt with in a spirit of unselfish and unbiased justice, with a view to the wishes, the natural connections, the racial aspirations, the security and peace of mind of the peoples involved, no permanent peace will have been attained.

"They cannot be discussed separately or in corners. None of them constitute a private or separate interest from which the opinion of the world may be shut out. Whatever affects the peace affects mankind, and nothing settled by military force, if settled wrong, is settled at all. It will presently have to be reopened.

Refers to Reichstag Resolutions.

"Is Count von Hertling not aware that he is speaking in the court of mankind, that all the awakened nations of the world now sit in judgment on what every public man of whatever nation may say on the issues of a conflict which has spread to every region of the world? The reichstag resolutions of July themselves frankly accepted the decisions of that court. There shall be no annexations, no contributions, no punitive damages. Peoples are not to be handed about from one sovereignty to another by an international conference or an understanding between rivals and antagonists. National aspirations must be respected, peoples may now be dominated and governed only by their own consent.

"Self-Determination" Imperative.

"Self-determination is not a mere phrase. It is an imperative principle of action, which statesmen will henceforth ignore at their peril. All the parties to this war must join in the settlement of every issue anywhere involved in it, because what we are seeking is a peace that we can all unite to guarantee and maintain and every item of it must be submitted to the common judgment whether it be right or fair, an act of justice rather than a bargain between sovereigns.

"The United States has no desire to interfere in European affairs or to act as arbiter in European territorial disputes. She would disdain to take advantage of any internal weakness or disorder to impose her own will upon another people. She is quite ready to be shown that the settlements she has suggested are not the best or the most enduring. They are only her own provisional sketch of principles and of the way in which they should be applied.

Causes Must Be Removed.

"But she entered this war because she was made a partner, whether she would or not, in the sufferings and indignities inflicted by the military masters of Germany, against the peace and security of mankind, and the conditions of peace will touch her as nearly as they will touch any other nation to which is entrusted a leading part in the maintenance of civilization. She cannot see her way to peace until the causes of this war are removed, its renewal rendered as nearly as may be impossible.

"The war had its roots in the disregard of the rights of small nations and of nationalities which lacked the union and the force to make good their claim to determine their own al-

legiances and their own forms of political life.

"Count von Hertling wants the essential bases of commercial and industrial life to be safeguarded by common agreement and guaranty, but he cannot expect that to be conceded him if the other matters to be determined by the articles of peace are not handled in the same way as items in the final accounting.

"No Foundation for Peace."

"He cannot ask the benefit of common agreement in the one field without according it in the other. I take it for granted that he sees that separate and selfish compacts with regard to trade and the essential materials of manufacture would afford no foundation for peace. Neither, he may rest assured, will separate and selfish compacts with regard to provinces and peoples.

"Count Czernin seems to see the fundamental elements of peace with clear eyes and does not seek to obscure them. He sees that an independent Poland, made up of all the indisputably Polish peoples who lie contiguous to one another, is a matter of European concern, and must, of course, be conceded; that Belgium must be evacuated and restored, no matter what sacrifices and concessions that may involve, and that national aspirations must be satisfied even within his own empire in the common interest of Europe and mankind.

"Seeing and conceding as he does the essential principles involved and the necessity of candidly applying them, he naturally feels that Austria can respond to the purpose of peace as expressed by the United States with less embarrassment than could Germany. He would probably have gone much further had it not been for the embarrassments of Austria's alliances and of her dependence upon Germany.

"After all, the test of whether it is possible for either government to go any further in this comparison of views is simple and obvious.

Principles to Be Applied.

The principles to be applied are these:

"1. That each part of the final settlement must be based upon the essential justice of that particular cause and upon such adjustments as are most likely to bring a peace that will be permanent.

"2. That peoples and provinces are not to be bartered about from sovereignty to sovereignty as if they were mere chattels and pawns in a game, even the great game, now forever discredited, of the balance of power; but that,

"3. Every territorial settlement involved in this war must be made in the interest and for the benefit of the populations concerned and not as a part of any adjustment or compromise of claims among rival states; and,

"4. That all well-defined national aspirations shall be accorded the utmost satisfaction that can be accorded them without introducing new or perpetuating old elements of discord and antagonism that would be likely in time to break the peace of Europe and consequently of the world.

Only Germany Fails to Concur.

"A general peace erected on such foundations can be discussed. Until such a peace can be secured we have no choice but to go on. So far as we can judge these principles that we regard as fundamental are already everywhere accepted among the spokesmen of the military and annexationist party in Germany. The tragical circumstance is that this one party in Germany is apparently willing and able to send millions of men to their death to prevent what all the world now sees to be just.

"I would not be a true spokesman of the people of the United States if I did not say once more that we entered this war upon no small occasion and that we never can turn back from a course chosen upon principle. Our resources are in part mobilized now, and we shall not pause until they are mobilized in their entirety. Our armies are rapidly going to the fighting front and will go more and more rapidly.

"Our whole strength will be put into this war of emancipation—emancipation from the threat and attempted mastery of selfish groups of autocratic rulers—whatever the difficulties and present partial delays.

"We Shall Not Turn Back."

"We are indomitable in our power of independent action and can in no circumstance consent to live in a world governed by intrigue and force. We believe that our own desire for a new international order under which reason and justice and the common interests of mankind shall prevail is the desire of enlightened men everywhere. Without that new order the world will be without peace and human life will lack tolerable conditions of existence and development. Having set our hand to the task of achieving it we shall not turn back.

"The power of the United States is a menace to no nation or people. It will never be used in aggression or for the aggrandizement of any selfish interest of our own. It springs out of freedom and is for the service of freedom."

Lauds Troops on Tuscania.

Washington, Feb. 13.—Secretary of War Baker in his weekly review of the European war made public here, notes that German re-enforcements brought from the Russian front are piling up against the western line. Back of these are additional Austrian troops withdrawn from the Italian and eastern sectors.

The secretary paid a fine tribute to the coolness of the American troops aboard the Tuscania and to the British for their work of rescue.

Tired Nervous Mothers

Should Profit by the Experience of These Two Women

Buffalo, N. Y.—"I am the mother of four children, and for nearly three years I suffered from a female trouble with pains in my back and side, and a general weakness. I had professional attendance most of that time but did not seem to get well. As a last resort I decided to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound which I had seen advertised in the newspapers, and in two weeks noticed a marked improvement. I continued its use and am now free from pain and able to do all my household work."—Mrs. B. B. ZIELINSKA, 202 Weiss Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

Portland, Ind.—"I had a displacement and suffered so badly from it at times I could not be on my feet at all. I was all run down and so weak I could not do my housework, was nervous and could not lie down at night. I took treatments from a physician but they did not help me. My Aunt recommended Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I tried it and now I am strong and well again and do my own work and I give Lydia E. Pinkham's Compound the credit."—Mrs. JOSEPHINE KIMBLE, 935 West Race Street, Portland, Ind.

Every Sick Woman Should Try

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND

LYDIA E. PINKHAM MEDICINE CO. LYNN, MASS.

The man who sees nothing in life but toiling and existing has reached the brain force of the chipmunk.

THE TRUTH ABOUT ECZEMA AND PILES

Thousands and thousands of people, says Peterson, are learning every week that one 30 cent box of Peterson's Ointment will abolish Eczema and banish piles, and the grateful letters I receive every day are worth more to me than money.

I had Eczema for many years on my head and could not get anything to do it any good. I saw your ad and got one box and I owe you many thanks for the good it has done me. There isn't a blotch on my head now, and I couldn't help but thank Peterson for the cure is great. Mrs. Mary Hill, 420 Third Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

I have had itching piles for 15 years and Peterson's is the only ointment that relieves me. Besides the piles seem to have gone. A. B. Ruger, 1127 Washington Avenue, Racine, Wis.

Use Peterson's Ointment for old sores, salt rheum and all skin diseases. It banishes pimples and blackheads in less than 10 days and leaves the skin clean, clear and pleasant to look upon. Druggists guarantee it. Adv.

Lots of men don't have to travel far when they go to the bath.

GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER

has been a household remedy all over the civilized world for more than half a century for constipation, intestinal troubles, torpid liver and the generally depressed feeling that accompanies such disorders. It is a most valuable remedy for indigestion or nervous dyspepsia and liver trouble, bringing on headache, coming up of food, palpitation of heart and many other symptoms. A few doses of August Flower will immediately relieve you. It is a gentle laxative. Ask your druggist. Sold in all civilized countries.—Adv.

Some people use religion as a cloak and some use it as an umbrella.

"Cold in the Head"

is an acute attack of Nasal Catarrh. Persons who are subject to frequent "colds in the head" will find that the use of HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE will build up the system, cleanse the blood and render them less liable to colds. Repeated attacks of Acute Catarrh may lead to Chronic Catarrh. HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE is taken internally and acts through the blood on the mucous surfaces of the system. All Druggists sell. Testimonials free. \$100.00 for any case of catarrh that HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE will not cure. F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio.

The man who never had occasion to borrow money can't appreciate its value.

COLT DISTEMPER

You can prevent this loathsome disease from running through your stable and cure all the colts suffering with it when you begin the treatment. No matter how young, SPOHN'S is safe to use on any colts. It is wonderful how it prevents all distempers, no matter how colts or horses at any age are "exposed." All good druggists and turf goods houses and manufacturers sell SPOHN'S at 50 cents and \$1 a bottle; \$5 and \$10 a dozen.

SPOHN MEDICAL CO., Mfrs., Goshen, Ind., U. S. A.

Boys and Girls Clear the Skin with Cuticura

Sole and Ointment 25¢ each Everywhere

FITS

Dr. May's Treatment conquers worst cases of Epilepsy, Spasms, Convulsions, Nervous Disorders. Generous \$2.00 bottle sent free. STATE AGENT: W. H. MAY, 588 PEARL ST., N. Y.

W. N. U., CHICAGO, NO. 7-1918.

Pure Bred HOLSTEINS

The Most Profitable Cows on Earth

You too can make more money with this profitable breed. Let us tell you all about them—all information free.

The Holstein-Friesian Association of America, Box 312, Battleboro, Vt.

Easy to figure the Profits

Where in Western Canada you can buy at from \$15 to \$30 per acre good farm land that will raise 20 to 45 bushels to the acre of \$2 wheat—its easy to figure the profits. Many Western Canadian single crop. Such an opportunity for 100% profit on labor and investment is worth investigation.

Canada extends to you a hearty invitation to settle on her

Free Homestead Lands of 160 Acres Each

or secure some of the low priced lands in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. Think what you can make with wheat at \$2 a bushel and land so easy to get. Wonderful yields also of Oats, Barley and Flax. Mixed farming and cattle raising.

The climate is healthful and agreeable; railway facilities excellent; good schools and churches convenient. Write for literature and particulars as to reduced railway rates to Supt. Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or to

C. J. Broughton, Room 412, 112 W. Adams Street, Chicago, Ill.; M. V. MacInnes, 176 Jefferson Avenue, Detroit, Mich. Canadian Government Agents

Does the Itching Disturb Your Sleep?

A word of advice from Paris Medicine Co., Beaumont and Pine Sts., St. Louis, Mo. (Manufacturers of LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE and GROVE'S TASTELESS chill TONIC.)

We wish to state to our millions of friends that in

PAZO PILE OINTMENT

which is manufactured by us, we have a remedy which instantly relieves the intense itching of piles, and you can get restful sleep after the first application. We have letters from a large number of our customers saying they were permanently cured of this very annoying trouble. Every druggist has authority from us to refund the money to every customer who is not perfectly satisfied after using it. Most all druggists handle it, but if your druggist should not have it in stock, send us 50 cents in postage stamps with your Name and Address and it will be mailed to you promptly. After you try one box of PAZO PILE OINTMENT we know you will ask your druggist to keep it in stock, and will recommend it to your friends.

Send for a box of PAZO OINTMENT today and get immediate relief.

SEND FOOD TO U. S. CAPTIVES

Arrangements Completed Under Which Letters and Eatables Can Be Sent to Camps in Germany.

Washington, Feb. 13.—American folks at home can make life a bit easier for their boy at the front if the fortunes of war land him in a German prison camp. With American troops taking an over-increasing part in the actual fighting, international arrangements were completed under which let-

ters, money and nourishing food may be transmitted through the American Red Cross to imprisoned Americans. German mothers, too, will have the same privilege of sending reminders—necessities won't be needed so much—to their own sons interned in America. All communications are to be carefully scrutinized by the Red Cross. Eighty thousand dollars was carried in the diplomatic and consular bill which passed the house for government aid for American prisoners in the central empires.

Washington, Feb. 13.—Secretary of War Baker in his weekly review of the European war made public here, notes that German re-enforcements brought from the Russian front are piling up against the western line. Back of these are additional Austrian troops withdrawn from the Italian and eastern sectors.

RURAL NEWS

LAKE VILLA

Ben Summers was in Kenosha on business Monday.

E. A. Wilton was in Burlington on business last Friday.

Fred Miller of Waukegan spent last week with his mother here.

Earl Potter of Great Lakes spent Sunday at his parents here.

Miss Alice Larson spent Sunday with her parents at North Prairie.

John Cribb, who is working in Kenosha, spent Sunday with his family here.

Mrs. F. T. Hamlin and Mrs. Paul Avery spent the week-end in Waukegan.

Mr. and Mrs. Carl Miller and Clarence spent over Sunday with Burlington relatives.

Mrs. Herman Witt and three sons of Waukegan spent over Sunday with her mother here.

Mrs. Potter's sister came from Iowa, last week for a few weeks stay with the Potter family.

Cheese-making has been learned by the housewives on the Grayslake road since our recent milk strike.

Fred Bartlett and Jim McKenzie of Camp Grant were home for Sunday, also Tom McKenzie of Chicago.

Mrs. E. L. Wald has been enjoying the "grip" since her return from Florida, a week ago. They report a splendid trip and delightful weather.

The Ladies Aid society will hold a special meeting for work at the home of Mrs. D. R. Manzer, on Wednesday, Feb. 20. All ladies are cordially invited to come with thimbles.

Mrs. Frank Nadr received word the first of the week of the safety of her brother, Corp. Hans Anderson, of Kenosha, who was on board the Tuscania when it was torpedoed last week.

The Red Cross will hold a card party at the Barnstable hall Tuesday evening, 19, for the benefit of the local library. An admission of 25 cents will be charged and ladies are asked to furnish refreshments. Coffee will be served for five cents per cup. Everyone is cordially invited to come.

The chimney in the Dicks cottage occupied by the Frank Daube family caught fire last Thursday evening and the flames burst in the living room. The volunteer firemen responded so quickly and so well that the fire was extinguished before any serious damage was done. Mr. and Mrs. Daube wish to express their appreciation of the work done by their friends and neighbors.

HICKORY

George Harmer spent Sunday with Gordon Wells.

Mrs. Christ Paulson entertained the Larkin meeting last Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. O. L. Hollenbeck and Harmon spent Sunday at Rosecrans.

The Hickory Cemetery society will be postponed until better roads and weather. Watch for further notice.

Mr. and Mrs. David Pullen, Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Savage and Irene, Mr. and Mrs. Spencer Wells and son and Mr. and Mrs. Curtis Wells took dinner with Mrs. Jeannette Wells on Sunday, it being her birthday.

TREVOR

Wm. Evans spent Tuesday in Chicago on business.

Geo. Patrick had dental work done in Silverlake Thursday.

Charles Curtis of Kenosha was here on business Wednesday.

Milton Patrick spent the week-end with his uncle at Randall.

Mrs. Dobyns and friend of Antioch called on Mrs. Mickle Sunday.

Sheep shearing commenced at the stock yards Wednesday noon.

Mrs. Hanneman and Mrs. Singler were on the sick list last week.

Bert and Will Hanson attended the funeral of a sister at Raymond Friday.

Miss Eliza Fleming spent last week with her niece, Mrs. Arthur Bloss of Salem.

The monthly meeting of the Parent-Teachers society met with Mrs. Mickle Friday afternoon.

Mrs. Shreck entertained a sister-in-law and children from Chicago from Friday till Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Hahn will leave the farm this week and go to Chicago where they will make their future home. The party renting the farm will take possession Saturday.

Find me the man who will place a sign in the place of the one that was removed.

WILMOT

Little Helen Loftus is ill with tonsillitis.

Rollie Hegeman was in Kenosha on business last week.

Mrs. Olga Holdorf was a Kenosha shopper Thursday.

A. Merrill and children were Sunday guests at Dowell's.

Private Roy Swenson was home from Camp Grant Sunday.

Mrs. W. Carey spent the past week in Chicago and Antioch.

Iris Wicks remained over the week-end at Mrs. J. Carey's.

Dr. Darby of Kenosha spent the last week at the Phillips home.

Fannie Bruel is slowly improving from her recent serious illness.

Mr. Kline of Spring Grove brought Geo. Smith to his home Sunday.

Fred Sherman was in Kenosha one day last week on exemption board business.

Mrs. F. Faulkner spent several days last week helping care for Mr. R. Westlake.

Mrs. F. Burroughs spent several days the past week with her sister at Silver Lake.

Gertrude Gauger and George Harnes are the latest victims of the measles epidemic.

Vera Hegeman returned home with Mrs. Winn and son Friday for an extended visit.

Jas. Buckley Jr., was out from Chicago in the interests of the Buckley gravel pit last week.

Wilmot was without mail service up till Wednesday, from then on we were fortunate enough to receive mail once a day.

Herman Fiegall and family attended the funeral of Mrs. Redlin of Twin Lakes at Slades Corners, last Thursday.

Mrs. Hall and infant daughter left Monday for an extended visit in Racine. Mr. Hall accompanied them as far as Lake Bluff.

Several of the dead trees on the school grounds are being chopped down this week to help make up the shortage of coal.

Mrs. Roy Murdock and daughter have returned to their home in Bristol after an extended visit at the D. J. Vincent home.

Ira White left from Kenosha, for Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, Friday. There he enters the aviation corps, in which he recently enlisted. Ira's many friends wish him the best of luck.

Myrtle Westlake was called home from LaCross, where she is attending the normal school, last week because of her father's serious illness.

Marie Mattern is under quarantine for German measles this week. Her position in the primary room at the graded school is being filled by Grace Carey, as substitute teacher.

Robert Westlake has been seriously ill the past week. Dr. Murphy of Wilmet and Dr. Darby of Kenosha have been in constant attendance. His many friends hope that may soon recover his normal health.

Charles Faber of Gary, Ind., accompanied Miss Fannie Bruel and his sister Miss M. Faber on their recent visit at Camp Grant with Chas. Bruel, returning with them to Camp Lake for a short visit at the Bruel home.

Relatives and friends of Lieut. Wilbur Lewis were greatly concerned Thursday when it was reported that Company D., of the 107th, Wis., Eng., of which he is a member, was on the torpedoed Tuscania. Not until Friday were reliable assurances to the contrary received.

While loading coal at the Wilbur Lumber yards at Silverlake George Panknin left his team for a second. They became frightened at an approaching snow plow and plunged across the tracks ahead of it. The plow caught the sled smashing it badly, and slightly injuring one of the horses.

Wm. Maaske moved his family and household goods from the Fred Faulkner tenant house back to his farm in Bristol, Friday. His son Wm. Maaske, has moved from his father's farm to the Wm. Oetting farm at Channel Lake. Ashley Turner and wife will occupy the house in Wilmet vacated by Mr. Wm. Maaske.

Private Howard Peacock and wife returned to Camp Custer Monday after spending last week with their relatives here. Saturday night there was a large dancing party in honor of Private Peacock's homecoming at the Woodman hall. Music for the occasion was furnished by Uncle Sam's Jazz band. Light refreshments were served and all report a pleasant time.

MILLBURN

The Millburn Ladies Aid society held a meeting Thursday.

E. A. Martin was a business visitor at Waukegan Monday.

Mrs. Gail left Monday for Highland Park to visit her daughter.

The Spafford farm will be sold at the court house, March 9, at public auction. James Porter formerly of this vicinity but now of Taylors Gryve is in the Lake County hospital with pneumonia.

No milk left this vicinity for five days last week and then they shipped Friday and Saturday, so very little milk is going from this vicinity.

Mr. and Mrs. V. H. Strang and son and Mrs. L. S. Bonner left Monday for Three Oaks, Mich., on account of the serious illness of their father, J. P. Dawson formerly of Millburn.

BREEZES FROM THE SOUTH

(Continued from page one)

people in the villages run out and do a little work then back to home in town. The rack land is very rich and will raise anything. The upland is mostly sand, sometimes a little clay and about all can raise is citrus fruits. The farming is very primitive. A one horse or mule outfit, 1 horse plow, 1 horse wagon. They plow about 2 inches deep and a little wider. The people are very quiet and orderly. No police and I am informed there is no one in town who receives public assistance; also they have had no saloon here for 20 years. The town is bone dry. The county is Lake county, named as at home from its many lakes, but they have some here much larger than ours.

Last Friday ended the Annual County School and Agricultural fair at Frances. We were invited by Mr. Lyman Paddock to accompany them in their boat. We started from the landing at 9 a. m. 1 1/2 hours run through three lakes and two canals brought us to the fair grounds. The ride through the lakes was very fine, showing many villas with profuse shade and orange groves, but the trip through the canal was something never to forget. The creek or channel was 20 to 30 feet wide, a bank had formed from mud, sand and cypress roots are 2 feet high. Back was the swamp with cypress trees some 30 to 40 feet around at the base and so tall you had to look twice to see the top. When in spring or summer foliage it surely must be worth seeing. The fair was much the same as all fairs, but the school was the larger part and a very creditable showing. The county seat is a small place not as large as Antioch but one day in the year it fills up and that is the closing day of the fair. There must have been over 500 autos parked in the streets, while the pavilion at the lake was surrounded with launches which came from various lakes. We took in the fair (or did they take us in) until about 4 p. m. when all aboard the launch and home at 5:30 found us all ready for a quick get and easy supper and early to bed.

Now a word about the Antioch colony here. Mrs. Geo. Paddock, as you know spends the entire year here, so pleased with everything. Mr. Louis Paddock spends his winters here as fish bite better here. Mr. and Mrs. Lyman G. Paddock, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Paddock, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Savage, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Savage have all spent several winters here, have nice comfortable homes, boat houses, machine shops are firmly premeated with the Florida habit. How can we sympathize with your 20 feet of snow, 20 degrees below zero when you can come to Florida so easily. With kind regards to everybody at home.

We are respectfully yours,
E. B. Williams and family.

AUCTION SALE

The undersigned will sell at public auction on the Frank Hatch farm, situated 5 1/2 miles west of Antioch, 6 1/2 miles east of Richmond and 2 1/2 miles south of Wilmet, on

Saturday, Feb. 23

Commencing at 1 o'clock sharp, the following property to wit:
73 head of live stock—15 milch cows, some springers; 15 head of young cattle bay horse, 9 years old, wt 1000; colt, 6 months old; 42 head of sheep. 20 tons of hay, alfalfa and clover; disc harrow, milk wagon, 8 good milk cans, 1 set heavy work harness.

Terms—6 months at 6 per cent.

John Ehler, Prop.

Geo. Vogel, Auctioneer.

The undersigned having decided to quit farming, will sell at public auction on the old M. R. Stanford farm, situated 4 miles south of Woodworth, 5 miles southwest of Pleasant Prairie, 2 miles northeast of Pikeville, and 1 mile from state line.

Tuesday, Feb. 26

Commencing at 10 o'clock sharp, the following property to wit:

Deering corn binder nearly new, McCormick grain binder, J. L. Case 14 in. sulky plow, walking plow, corn planter, 3 sec drag, pulverizer with trucks, 10 foot hay rake, McCormick mower, 5 ft. hay rack, 2 riding cultivators, 3 inch truck wagon with 2 ton springs, silo wagon, 3 in spring milk wagon, new, 15 bushels of wheat, double britchen harness, double light work harness, 5 milch cans, single harness, tank heater, 2-horse power gasoline engine with pump jack, wheel arrow, several other articles too numerous to mention: bob sleigh, wagon box, set gravel planks, top buggy nearly new.

Terms—6 months at 6 per cent.

Geo. Vogel, Auctioneer.

J. E. Brook, Clerk.

MASTER'S SALE

STATE OF ILLINOIS, ss.

County of Lake,

In the Circuit Court of said County.

Alfred G. Spafford, Sumner M. Spafford, Arthur H. Spafford, Maude M. Mitchell and Emma M. Hughes,

vs.
Lucy J. Mersella, William G. Mersella, Matilda Spafford, Ralph W. Spafford, William A. Trotter, Helen S. Bain, Fred E. Trotter, Albert M. Trotter, Richard G. Trotter, Mary L. Trotter, John P. Trotter, Lucy D. Bonner, Emma M. Hughes, guardian of Ralph W. Spafford, (Original bill) and

Lucy J. Mersella and Will G. Mersella,

vs.
Alfred G. Spafford, Sumner M. Spafford, Arthur H. Spafford, Maude M. Mitchell, Emma Hughes, Matilda Spafford, Ralph W. Spafford, Emma M. Hughes, guardian of Ralph W. Spafford, (Cross bill)

IN CHANCERY

Gen. No. 8351

Public notice is hereby given that in pursuance of a decree made and entered in the above entitled cause in the Circuit Court of Lake County, Illinois, at the December Term, A. D. 1917, on the 31st day of January, A. D. 1918, the undersigned, Special Master in Chancery of the Circuit Court of Lake County, Illinois, will sell at public auction to the highest and best bidder for cash on Saturday the 9th day of March, A. D. 1918, at the hour of one o'clock in the afternoon of said day at the east main door of the Court House in the City of Waukegan in said County of Lake and State of Illinois, provided that the bid or bids upon each piece or parcel of the premises hereinafter described shall be equal to at least two thirds of the valuation put upon the same, as shown by the report of the commissioners heretofore appointed by the court to make partition thereof or the other pieces shall at the same time sell for enough to make the total amount of said sale equal to two-thirds of said valuation, all and singular the following described premises and real estate in said decree mentioned, situated in the County of Lake and State of Illinois, to-wit:

Parcel 1. That part of the north half of the southeast quarter of section twenty-five (25), township forty-six (46) north range ten (10) East of the Third Principal Meridian described as beginning at the northwest corner of the southeast quarter of said section 25, in township and range aforesaid, thence east on the north line of said quarter section to a point 105.6 feet west of the northeast corner of the northwest quarter of said southeast quarter, thence extending south by east in a straight line to a point ninety and three tenths feet east of the southeast corner of the northwest quarter of said southeast quarter, thence west to the southwest corner of the northwest quarter of said southeast quarter, and thence north to the place of beginning, subject to the right or easement of the public to the use of said highway.

Parcel 2. All of the south half of the southeast quarter of section twenty-five (25) township 46, north range 10 east of the 3rd Principal Meridian, except that part thereof described as follows: Commencing at the southeast corner of said section 25, running thence west forty chains; thence north 20 chains, thence east 14 chains, thence south 7 70-100 chains; thence east 26 chains to the town line and thence south 12.30 chains to the place of beginning.

Parcel 3. That part of the southwest quarter of section 30, township 46 north range 11 east of the 3rd Principal Meridian described as follows, to-wit: Commencing on the east line of said quarter section at a point 14.72 chains north of the southeast corner of said quarter section, running thence west 47.40 chains to the west line of said quarter section, thence north 5.28 chains on said west line of said section; thence east four chains, thence north 1.17 chains; thence east 43.30 chains to the east line of said quarter section and thence south on the east line of said quarter section 6.45 chains to the place of beginning.

Parcel 4. Commencing at a stake on the east line of the southwest quarter of section 30, township 46 north range 11 east of the 3rd Principal Meridian 21.17 chains north of the southeast corner of said quarter section; running thence west 43.30 chains; thence north 14 degrees east 3.95 chains; thence east 42.35 chains and thence south 3.83 chains to the place of beginning.

Parcel 5. Commencing at the southeast corner of section 25 in township 46, north range 10 east of the 3rd Principal Meridian, and running thence west 40 chains, thence north 20 chains, thence east 14 chains, thence south 7.70 chains to the town line, and thence south 12.30 chains to the place of beginning, excepting and reserving therefrom that part of said described real estate which lies east of the center of the public highway which runs northwesterly through said quarter section from Millburn to Hickory, and also excepting and reserving therefrom twenty acres off from the south side of that part of the premises above described which lies west of the said public highway and which was conveyed to D. B. Taylor by deed dated January 26, 1896.

All situated in the County of Lake and State of Illinois.

Dated at Waukegan, Illinois, this first day of February, A. D. 1918.

Paul MacGuffin, Special Master in Chancery.

E. M. Bonyard, Solicitor for Complainants.

R. W. Churchill, Solicitor for Cross Complainants.

BOY TELLS AWFUL TALE OF CRUELTY

Shocking Story of Inhumanity—
Outrivals the Experience
of Oliver Twist.

Morris, Ill.—Paul Hatcher, through his sister, Mrs. Caroline Sparr, has filed suit against his father, Frank Hatcher, asking separate guardianship and alleging a tale of cruelty outrivaling that of Oliver Twist fame. The allegations, in brief, follow:

"Forced to arise at four, do chores until nine, and then run to school; stepmother lied about him to father, induced latter to beat him, denied him same food as other members of family,



Was Whipped Until Water Was Red With Blood.

gave him food inferior to that supplied servants and permitted him to sit at table only at evening meal.

"Was given meat only on Sunday and then only half a chicken's wing; when he refused to permit stepmother to bathe him, she told his father and he was whipped until water in tub was red with blood; forced to wear long, footless stockings although was wearing long pants; forced to keep clothes and dress in basement without sufficient toilet articles.

"Received dollar a week for summer weeks, but payments were evaded by imposition of fines."

The boy is under care of a physician and feeling against the boy's father and stepmother runs high.

WILL ROB 20; THEN LEAVE

Jersey City Highwayman Defiantly
Notifies Police of Proposed
Depredations.

Jersey City, N. J.—Jersey City is reluctantly hiding a highwayman who has given his word as to the number of his intended victims and who apparently proposes to keep it.

"I'll rob twenty before I escape from this town," he defiantly notified the police.

He has seventeen victims to his credit and it is very probable the New Jersey police will draw a breath of relief after the report of the twentieth robbery.

LOSES THREE LEGS, YET HOLDS ORIGINAL TWO

Bristol, Conn.—How Sergeant "Billy" Thompson of this place, who went over to France with the One Hundred and Second Regiment, lost three legs and is still able to walk is explained in a letter which he has just sent home to his folks. Sergeant Thompson writes:

"It is real enjoyment to watch the fellows when the mail from home comes in. One man opens a letter and reads to me that 'Billy' Thompson has lost his left leg and will be home as soon as they can send him. A little later another man comes up and shows me a letter from home which says that Sergeant Thompson has lost both legs, and is expected to live. Still another letter said I was seriously wounded, according to reports from home. Well, after losing the three legs, I still have the two I brought over with me."

FELON QUARTERS NOW EMPTY

For the First Time in Many Weeks
Those in Yolo Jail Are
Unoccupied.

Woodland, Cal.—For the first time in many weeks the felon quarters at the Yolo county jail were empty recently. With the departure of Joe Guerrero, convicted of bean thefts, for San Quentin, went the last of the prisoners in the felons' department.

There are but two men and one woman left in the jail. The two men are "vags" and the woman is Kate Frost, murderess, who is waiting the outcome of an appeal taken to the higher court.

Numerous little appliances for use in the house that are mighty convenient in their application and unique in the magic of their efficiency are continually being added to the list of

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The Eastern Star meets second and fourth Thursdays of each month.
IDA OSBORN, Sec'y. MARY WATSON, W. M.

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Teacher of Violin

Pupil of Chas. K. Lindsay

Reference

Dr. F. S. Morrell, Antioch

LOTUS CAMP NO. 557 M. W. A.

Meets at 7:30 the first and third Monday evening of every month in the Woodmen hall, Antioch, Ill. Visiting neighbors always welcome.
J. C. JAMES, Clerk. NORMAN PROCTOR, V. C.

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